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ART. I. *The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, Vol. VII. 4to. pp. 355. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. White. 1804.

FEW naturalists will peruse these communications without expressing a wish, that the learned body from whom they proceed may be long enabled to persevere in their labours of diligence and zeal. The liberal terms of their royal charter, and the considerate spirit of their bye-laws, (copies of which are prefixed to the present volume,) certainly augur well to the permanence and prosperity of the institution; and a still more flattering presage of laudable exertion may be d duced from the highly respectable character of the memoirs already published.

Of the twenty-two additional papers now before us, the first is intitled, *A new Arrangement of the genus Aloë, with a chronological Sketch of the progressive Knowledge of that Genus, and of other succulent Genera, by* Adrian Hardy Haworth, *Esq., F.L.S.* — So far as the extrication of this hitherto neglected and confused genus is concerned, Mr. Haworth has the strongest claims to the gratitude of every intelligent botanist. His synoptical view includes not fewer than fifty one distinct species, independently of varieties, and of nine species described on the authority of Muntingius, Plukenet, Petiver, Commeline, and Tilli. When we reflect that scarcely any one of these sixty species can be tolerably preserved in an herbarium,—that only fourteen are particularized in the enlarged and improved edition of Millar's Dictionary, now publishing by Martyn,—that Mr. Haworth has, during these fifteen years, assiduously collected and cultivated all the sorts of aloës and succulent plants which he was able to procure,—and that forty-one of the species which he describes are still alive in his possession,—we may form some notion of the importance and extent of this gentleman's investigations.

'I have given, (says he,) among other select synonyma, a reference to every figured Aloë in my possession: so far at least as they belong

to the plants I have described. This is more than I intended, in the outset of the business, to have done; but finding the very involved and intricate state of the whole genus absolutely required it, I redoubled my exertions and new-modelled the whole; and, with the assistance of the living plants themselves (which I found indispensably necessary to have always before me), have given to my *specificæ differentiæ* that decisive kind of perspicuity which they could not possibly have received in any other way. I claim no merit on this account, because any other person, of equal diligence, might have done as much, perhaps more, had he been in possession of the same advantageous materials.'

Where do we find persons of equal diligence, and possessed of the same advantageous materials? Or, if both could be easily procured, we might still lament the absence of those discriminating talents which are so conspicuously manifested by the writer of the present paper. As, however, to avoid prolixity, he has suppressed the detailed descriptions, and selected merely some of the best references, we trust that we may regard his new arrangement as only the prelude of a more extended and finished monography.

On the Germination of the Seeds of Orchideæ. By Richard Anthony Salisbury, *Esq. F.R.S.* and *L.S.*—Mr. Salisbury's observations prove that the seeds of several of these tribes both germinate and vegetate; and that, therefore, the received opinion concerning their sterility is a mere prejudice. The experiment succeeded with him upwards of a hundred times on *Orchis morio, —mascula,—latifolia,—maculata,—apifera, Ophrys spiralis*, all the *Limodora* which happened to be in the garden, and *Epidendron cochleatum*.

Account of the Tusseh and Arrindy Silk-worms of Bengal. By William Roxburgh, *M.D. F.L.S.*—As these insects have been already described by naturalists, we shall not follow Dr. Roxburgh in all the particulars which he mentions relative to their scientific characters and habits. It may suffice to observe of the Tusseh insect, that it has been found in Bengal and the neighbouring provinces, from time immemorial, in such abundance as to have afforded the natives a large quantity of very durable coarse silk, which forms a cheap, light, and cool dress; that, when its larva approaches to its full size, it is too heavy to crawl in search of its food with its back up, and therefore traverses, suspended by the feet; and that, in its perfect state, it is destitute of a mouth, or any channel by which food can be received.

The Arrindy, or *Phalæna Cynthia*, occurs in two of the interior districts of Bengal, and is cultivated in houses as the common silk-worm. As it feeds on the leaves of the *Palma Christi*,

Christi, Sir Wm. Jones mentions it under the denomination of *Phalæna ricini;* an appellation which Dr. Roxburgh is unwilling to retain, lest it should be confounded with *Bombyx ricini* of Fabricius, which is a different insect. In its larva state, it is extremely voracious, devouring many times its own weight in the course of a single day. So very delicate is the silk which is obtained from this insect, that it cannot be winded off the cocoons, but is spun like cotton. It is then manufactured into a sort of coarse white cloth, which is extremely durable.

Description of the British Lizards; and of a new British species of Viper. By Revett Sheppard, *A.B. F.L.S.*—To the three species of British Lizards so imperfectly described by Pennant, Mr. Sheppard has added three more, two of which are nondescripts. The first of these he denominates *Lacerta OEdura*, or *swelled tailed Lizard;* the second he presumes to be the *L. anguiformis* of Ray, and to be often mistaken for a viper; and the third, he calls *L. maculata*, or *spotted Lizard.* The author's strictures on Mr. Pennant's remarks on the larvæ of Lizards are pertinent and ingenious.

Mr. S. next describes a beautiful species of *Coluber*, to which he gives the name of *cæruleus*, from the azure blue of its belly. 'This certainly deserves (he says) to be ranked as a distinct species full as much as *C Prester.* When I killed the animal, I took down an account of the scuta and squamæ, which I have since lost. They differed in number from those both of *C. Berus* and *C. Prester;* but among the great number of snakes and vipers that I have killed and examined, I scarcely ever found two of the same species that had a like number of scuta and squamæ: a sufficient indication how imperfect a part of the specific character these form.'

Mr. S. is unaccountably silent concerning the particular places in which he found his additions to British zoology.

Description of Bos Frontalis, a new Species, from India. By Aylmer Bourke Lambert, *Esq*, *F.R.S. V.P.L.S.*—This nondescript species is a native of the mountainous tract of country which separates the province of Chittagong in Bengal from Arracan. Soon after the drawing was taken, the animal, which had been sent by the Marquis Wellesley to David Scott, Esq., died, to all appearance owing to the change of climate. A cow of the same species died on the passage.

Description of the Esox Saurus. By the Rev. Thomas Rackett, *M.A. F.R.S. and L.S.*—This laconic communication is chiefly valuable on account of the accurate figure which accompanies it, and which represents the fish in its natural size.

Description of several Marine Animals found on the South coast of Devonshire. *By* George Montagu, *Esq.*, *F.L.S.*—In the prosecution of his testaceological inquiries, this indefatigable naturalist discovered a variety of animal productions which had escaped the observation of preceding faunists. Those which he has selected for the subject of the present paper he designates *Cancer rhomboidalis*, *C. maxillaris*, *C. phasma*, *C. palmatus*, *C. scorpioides*, *C. articulosus*, *Oniscus hirsutus*, *O. cylindraceus*, *Gordius marinus*, *G. anulatus*, *Sipunculus strombus*, *Laplysia viridis*, *Doris pinnatifida*, *D. cærulea*, *D. flava*, *D. marginata*, *D. maculata*, *Amphitrite volutacornis*, *Nereis iricolor*, *N. margarita*, *N. lineata*, *N. octentaculata*, and *Asterias brachiata*.

According to the best of Mr. M.'s observations, *Cancer linearis* and *atomos* of Linné are the same, and, most probably, synonymous with *phasma* here described.

Of *Gordius marinus*, it is observed that it is not uncommon on several parts of the south coast of Devonshire.

'It is of so prodigious a length, that it is impossible to fix any bounds; some of the fishermen say thirty yards,—but perhaps as many feet is the utmost: those specimens which have come under our inspection did not appear to exceed twenty feet, and more commonly from eight to fourteen or fifteen.'—'If the animal be wounded, or the body divided, small threads of milky appearance issue from the wound, and do not mix with the water without agitation.'—'The expansion and contraction are so unlimited, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain the utmost length of this worm: one, which was esteemed to be about eight feet long, was put alive into spirits, and instantly contracted to about one foot, at the same time increasing double the bulk, which originally was about the diameter of a crow's quill. In the vast exertion of the muscles, the animal is generally divided at those parts which had been twined into knots.

'This worm is very difficult to preserve perfect without contraction; for, if suffered to die in its natural element, one part will decay, while the other is alive; and the addition of any thing offensive produces contraction; even fresh water.'

Sipunculus strombus is supposed to be peculiar to *Strombus pes pelecani*, which is rejected by the hermit crab, as an incommodious dwelling.

Laplysia viridis, though destitute of any membranaceous plate or shield under the skin, on the back, approaches so nearly to *L. depilans* in its external form, that Mr. M. hesitates not to class it with that animal. He adds,

'While we are on the subject of the *Laplysia depilans*, we cannot help remarking how strange it is that the poisonous touch and offensive smell which appear to have been the origin of its name, should be without reason handed down to posterity, and that such an opprobrium

probrium should have so long been fixed upon one of the most harmless and inoffensive of creatures.

'On the coast of Devonshire, we have had frequent opportunities of handling these animals with impunity: for they neither affect the hand nor the olfactory nerves, but are as destitute of smell as of any depilatory power.'

No method has yet been devised, for fixing the beautiful purple dye which is abundantly discharged from this animal.

The author's description of *Amphitrite volutacornis* is well worthy of quotation:

'The length of this singular and beautiful animal is about five inches, and the breadth half an inch; near the head a little depressed, and somewhat smaller towards the posterior end, where it is more flattened, and terminates in a tongue-shaped point: the tentacula are more than an inch long, elegantly plumose and convoluted: the stem is furnished with long ciliated fibres on one side; and as it makes about three spiral turns, the fibres become equally extended in a spiral direction; the plumes on the lower part of the tentacula meet near the mouth, which is very little protruded; these are of a light yellow brown, banded and mottled with chesnut: behind the head a ruff or scalloped membranaceous reflected margin, composed of four parts or petals, which almost meet underneath, of a dark purple colour in the front, edged with white; pale beneath: scutellum composed of ten joints, with three rows of plates; those of the middle largest, and of a yellow colour; the sides purplish: the other part of the body above is formed of four series of plates or scales, with a slight sulcus down the middle of the back; the segments of this part are about eighty, of a dark purple brown colour; on each side is a row of tubercles, one at each annulation, and a small pencil of retractile bristles; those on the sides of the scutellum are most conspicuous: the plates or segments beneath are single.

'This elegant species of *Amphitrite* was taken by dredging for oysters, and was brought to us alive in sea water. In this situation an opportunity offered of examining the curious structure of its beautiful tentacula, which far exceeds the pencil of the artist. These are not in the least retractile, but are capable of more or less extension, by more or less contortion, and may possibly at times be thrown out at full length; but the animal never showed any such inclination after it was taken, though kept alive for several days, and when dead was more contorted than before. The fibres are sometimes laid close, at other times expanded at right angles, showing the columella or stalk.

'The animals of this genus are usually of a soft nature, and generally protect their tender bodies by a tubular case, into which they can wholly recede: this, on the contrary, by the firmness of its skin, seems to require no such artificial covering, and probably never prepares such a case *.'

The

'* This, though somewhat similar to the Amphitrite that inhabits *Sabella penicillus*, the *Corallina Tubularia Melitensis* of Ellis, must not

The fossil productions called *pentacrinites*, *stone-lilies*, &c., which have so much puzzled mineralogists, are probably the remains of this species, or of some of its congeners.

Descriptions of four new British Lichens. *By* Dawson Turner, *Esq.*, *M.A. F.L.S.*—The lichens here delineated in a very masterly style are named, *chrysocephalus*, *fuscellus*, *luteo-albus*, and *porriginosus*. The particulars, which discriminate each, are not susceptible of abridgment.

Descriptions of some species of Carex from North America. *By* Edward Rudge, *Esq.*, *F.L.S.*—Mr. Rudge remarks that there is a striking dissimilarity between the American species of this genus and those of European growth. The six which he describes are *ovata*, *tenuis*, *intumescens*, *folliculata*, *flexilis*, and *gigantea*. Except *folliculata*, they are all non-descripts. It is to be regretted that the accounts are taken only from the dried plants.

Remarks upon the Dillenian Herbarium. *By* Dawson Turner, *Esq.*, *F.R.S. A.S & L.S.*—These remarks afford an excellent specimen of candid and acute botanical criticism. Mr. Turner's object was to unravel the confusion of synonymy which has arisen from differences of opinion as to the plants really designed by Dillenius. Though the author, and his friend Mr. Woods, have performed the task partially, they have done much, considering their limited opportunity, and have enabled future examinators to do more. 'Independent (he observes) of the inadequacy of our own abilities to the task, it would require at least a week of uninterrupted leisure to examine properly the Dillenian herbarium, and it was in our power to bestow but one day upon the investigation: this day Dr. Williams obligingly allowed to be both long and unbroken, but still it served us only to look through the *Confervæ*, *Ulvæ*, *Lichens*, and *Hypna*, with some attention, and to take a hasty view of the remaining genera of Mosses, but not to open a single sheet of the *Jungermanniæ*.'

It is obvious that a long list of individual references and remarks, however creditable to the commentators, can neither be admitted into our extracts, nor reduced to a condensed form.

Description of some fossil Shells found in Hampshire. *By* William Pilkington, *Esq.*, *F.A.S.* and *L.S.*—The species de-

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be confounded with it: the convoluted tentacula, doubly ciliated fibres, and very superior magnitude, are sufficient marks of distinction; besides which, the knots or joints in the long fibres of the tentacula of this are not to be found in the other.'

scribed

scribed are *Voluta Anglica*, *Buccinum defossum*, *Murex punctatus*, *M. asperi* (Brander) *varietas*, *M. interruptus*, *M. scopulorum*, *M. porrecti* (Brander) *varietas*, *M. nitidus*, *Turbo sulcatus*, and *Nerita Hantoniensis*.

An historical Account of Testaceological Writers. *By* William George Maton, *M.D. F.R.S. & L.S. and the Rev.* Thomas Rackett, *M.A. F.R.S. & L.S.*—A *Bibliotheca Testaceologica* has long been a desideratum in Natural History. The present article, though shortly sketched, evinces an extensive and discriminating acquaintance with the subject, and may, in course, be consulted with advantage. The first part exhibits an historical catalogue of authors in the order of chronology, with brief notices of their systems, or partial descriptions; and the second gives a methodical arrangement of their names and writings, according to the subjects of which they treat. The names of publishers of mere catalogues, or of such authors have touched on testaceous animals only incidentally, are purposely omitted. 'If several authors of a higher order have not been inserted, it is either because they are not accessible to the generality of our countrymen, or because they have copied others too nearly to be allowed the merit of originality.'

We are happy to learn that the writers of this paper have been engaged for some years on the study of the *Testacea*, and in preparing a systematic catalogue and descriptions of such species as inhabit the British islands.

An Illustration of the Grass called by Linnæus Cornucopiæ alopecuroides. *By* James Edward Smith, *M.D. F.R.S. P.L.S.*—The learned President here furnishes the Society with a concise, but interesting, statement of the particulars which led him to the discovery, that the Grass in question is the *Phalaris utriculata* of Linné, which is itself a real *Alopecurus*.

Description of such species of Chironia as grow wild at the Cape of Good Hope. *By* Sir Charles Peter Thunberg, *Knight of the Order of Wasa, Professor of Botany at Upsal, F.M. L.S.*—These species are the *tetragona*, *nudi-caulis*, *frutescens*, *jasminoides*, *lychnoides*, *linoides*, & *baccifera*.

Remarks on the generic characters of Mosses, and particularly of the genus Mnium. *By* James Edward Smith, *M.D. &c.*—In the course of this elaborate investigation, Dr. Smith canvasses with singular acuteness the principles on which Dillenius instituted the Genus *Mnium*, the strange aberrations to which those principles and subsequent discoveries gave rise, and then the confirmation of the judgment of Dillenius, though on principles to which he was a stranger. The merits and defects of the Hed-

wigian school are nicely appreciated; and we perceive with what mature deliberation the writer has proceeded in constructing his arrangement of the British *musci*.

Observations on the Zizania aquatica. *By* Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.—The seed of this plant, obtained from America, never grew, till Dr. Nooth, at the desire of Sir Joseph Banks, sent them from the lakes of Canada, put up in jars of water. Owing to this precaution, they produced healthy plants, which ripened their seeds in autumn. 'In a pond at Spring-Grove, Sir Joseph Banks has a great quantity of this plant, growing annually, ripening its seeds, and sowing itself round the edges; and I am persuaded that it might be sown with some advantage where no other grain will grow, in many shallow pieces of water in Great Britain and Ireland, especially in the latter country, where I have seen several extensive lakes which appear well suited for the purpose.'

Observations on the Durion, Durio Zibethinus of Linnæus. *By* Mr. Charles König, *F.L.S.* The mis-statements and omissions of Rumphius and Linné, relative to this plant, are here corrected and supplied.

Observations on some species of British Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes. *By* George Montagu, Esq. *F.L.S.*—The subjects of these observations are, *Mus messorius* of Shaw, *Sorex fodiens*, *Emberiza Cirlus*, *Motacilla provincialis*, *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Larus ridibundus*, *Cepola rubescens*, *Sparus niger*, and *Cyclopterus bimaculatus*.

It appears that Mr. M. was acquainted with the harvest mouse, before it was indicated by Mr. White of Selborn; and that he has since found it in Gloucestershire, and in the south of Devonshire. The want of an opening in the nest is not peculiar to this species, since most others of the genus close the aperture every time they leave their young. Attempts to keep the harvest mouse alive, in confinement, have hitherto proved unsuccessful. It burrows in the ground during the cold season: but hundreds, taken out of oat-ricks in winter, have exhibited no symptoms of torpor.

A recently killed specimen of the water shrew was found in Devonshire, remote from water, and in one of the highest and most arid situations in the country.

The discovery of a nest of the Cirl Bunting, and the care of rearing the young in confinement, enabled the author to make some interesting additions to his remarks on this species, contained in his Ornithological Dictionary. The young are fond of insect food, particularly of grasshoppers, and prefer white

oats

oats and canary-seed to hard boiled egg and rice. The male survived the female some months, would take insects from the hand, and catch flies in the windows, but was excessively timid and shy of strangers. 'It particularly shewed more than usual abhorrence to any thing black, not suffering even those out of whose hand it would otherwise feed to approach its cage with a hat on, without violent efforts to avoid the displeasing object, by fluttering about in an extraordinary manner; and in this way it lost its life.' Its shrill and piercing song was so monotonous and incessant, as to be extremely disagreeable. The female uttered only a simple plaintive note.

Dartford warblers were observed in the southern parts of Devonshire from the 8th of September, 1802, till the latter end of January of the following year. Mr. M. presumes that they may breed in this country as they do in Provence, since it is difficult to reconcile their migration northwards in winter with the other parts of their history.

Additional reasons are here alleged in confirmation of the opinion, that the *Alexandrian* Plover of Linné, and the *Kentish* of Lewin, are only varieties of the ringed species.

In a critical discussion, which we cannot stay to detail, the author endeavours to shew, (and, we think, satisfactorily,) that the *black-headed Gull*, the *red-legged*, the *brown-headed*, and the *brown Gull* of the second Supplement to Latham's General Synopsis, are one and the same species; and that the *brown Tern* has been confounded with it. Much of the obscurity on this subject appears to have arisen from overlooking the changes of plumage to which these birds are liable, and which the author has watched with uncommon assiduity.

The specimen of *Cepola rubescens*, from which the description and figure were taken, was caught in Salcomb bay, on the 25th of February, 1803. Another was taken on the 25th of March.

The very rare *Sparus niger*, or toothed gilt-head, was taken alive in November 1799, in the inlet that runs up to King's bridge, on the south coast of Devon.

The bimaculated Sucker has been frequently taken by deep dredging at Torcross, in Devonshire.

Biographical Memoirs of several Norwich Botanists, in a letter to Alexander MacLeay, *Esq. Sec. L.S. By* James Edward Smith, *M.D.*&c.—These minutes, though much shorter than we could desire, are full of interest, and penned with affection and delicacy of feeling. It is justly conjectured that the taste for the cultivation of flowers, which still prevails in Norwich, was introduced from Flanders, along with the worsted manufacture, during the persecutions of Philip the Second. 'Such an innocent

cent luxury, and so pure a taste, were not unworthy of minds which had turned with disgust from the tyranny and foul corruption of their native country. Truth, virtuous liberty, and disinterested science, are congenial, and flourish under the influence of similar circumstances.' A few excellent practical botanists, mostly in the more humble walks of life, are mentioned with commendation: but their numbers have always been very inconsiderable, compared with the florists, who still abound among the journeymen weavers, and other persons employed in the manufactures. Among the gentlemen botanists of this busy city, we find Sir Thomas Browne, who first observed *Salsola fruticosa*, on the Norfolk coast, the Rev. Henry Bryant, Mr. Hugh Rose, and Mr. Pitchford.—The rest of the letter we shall give in the writer's own words:

'I can never forget the kind assistance I received from this worthy man [Mr. Rose] when, having always had a passion for plants, I became desirous, at the age of 18, of studying botany as a science. The only book I could then procure was Berkenhout, Hudson's *Flora* having become extremely scarce. I received Berkenhout on the 9th of January 1778, and on the 11th began, with infinite delight, to examine the *Ulex Europæus*, the only plant then in flower. I then first comprehended the nature of systematic arrangement and the Linnæan principles, little aware that at that instant the world was losing the great genius who was to be my future guide, for Linnæus died in the night of January 11th 1778. With Berkenhout, and a parcel of wild flowers in my hands, I had often recourse to Mr. Rose during the ensuing summer. But, alas! in the following year a gutta serena deprived him of his sight. This affliction, so peculiarly severe to a naturalist, he bore with exemplary patience; for though with the loss of his external visual organs he lost his darling amusement, none could ever derive more consolation than himself from looking within. During the few remaining years of Mr. Rose's life, his delight was to assist young people in their classical or botanical studies, and he was always attended by some one or other, eager to profit of his conversation. He had long formed the plan of a popular work on the uses of plants; and though unable to execute his intention altogether himself, he suggested the scheme to Mr. Charles Bryant, brother to the gentleman above mentioned, an excellent and industrious practical botanist. This was the origin of the *Flora Dietetica*, published in 1783. It was dedicated to Mr. Crowe, who had for some years, as well as several other gentlemen of Norwich, embraced with ardour the study of British botany. The Rev. Mr. Bryant was by this time settled at his living of Heydon; from whence he afterwards removed to Colby in Norfolk, where he died at an advanced age in 1799, having never experienced any diminution of his fondness for botanical pursuits. Mr. Hudson and Mr. Lightfoot were, as long as they lived, his constant correspondents. Mr. Charles Bryant died before his brother.

'Mr. Pitchford, therefore, was the only survivor of the original Linnæan school of Norwich. He had also been a frequent correspondent

pondent of the authors of the *Flora Anglica* and *Flora Scotica*. But though an admirer of Linnæus, he was always peculiarly partial to Ray; and though ever so well acquainted with a plant by its Linnæan name, he could never rest while any obscurity enveloped it in the works of Ray. The *Carices* and *Menthæ* more particularly engaged Mr. Pitchford's attention; and it must be confessed the study of them on his plan, of scrutinizing synonyms without access to any old English herbarium, was not soon to be exhausted. No wonder, therefore, that his conversation and epistolary correspondence on these subjects found no end. Nothing, however, could be more candid and amicable than his discussions. In the last interview I had with him, he was particularly strenuous with me to separate the *Mentha hirsuta*, with capitate flowers, from the verticillate, *M. sativa*. I think it but just to record the opinion of so indefatigable a practical observer, though my own remains unshaken. As some years have now elapsed since the Linnæan Society published my paper on Mints, I take this opportunity of observing, that subsequent experience has strongly confirmed the solidity of the characters taken from the pubescence of the calyx and flower-stalk, and I find botanists in general can now, easily enough, make out any mint that comes in their way. On this point, indeed, my late friend was sufficiently disposed to be partial to me, as he always was in every instance in which he could give me credit, or do me any service. A very few days after the above conversation,

> ——————————— "he gave
> His blessed part to Heav'n, and slept in peace.
> So may he rest! his faults lie gently on him!"

A further account of the Bos Frontalis, by Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.—This species of cow, the *Gyal!* of India, is peculiar to the eastern confines of the province of Chittagong, where it delights to run wild on the mountains, and browse in the deepest jungles. It is also reared as a domestic animal by the natives. In appearance, it somewhat resembles the wild buffalo. It lives to the age of from fifteen to twenty years, and loses its sight as it grows old.—The ingenious method of catching the wild Gyalls by decoy balls, composed of a particular kind of earth, salt, and cotton, is here detailed at length.

Description of a large species of Rat, a native of the East Indies. By Captain Thomas Hardwicke, *F.L.S.*—The animal in question is the *Mus Malabaricus* of Shaw's Zoology: but, as it is not peculiar to the coast of Malabar, and is the largest known species of the genus, Capt. H. prefers the specific denomination of *giganteus*. The female here described and figured weighed two pounds eleven ounces and a half: its total length, $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The male is larger, and weighs upwards of three pounds. It is very mischievous and predacious. 'The bite of this animal is considered dangerous, and an instance of its effects came under my notice while at the military station of Futtehgurgh,

Futtehgurgh, in the Dooab, where an European in the India Company's artillery died under a confirmed hydrophobia in about twelve days, after having been bitten by a rat. This opinion I rest upon the judgment of the medical gentleman who attended the unfortunate man subsequently to the accident.'

Extracts from the Minute-Book of the *Linnean Society*. Mr. Lambert presented some specimens of the *Agrostis linearis* of Koenig, Retzius, and Wildenow, the *Durva* of the Hindoos, and celebrated by the late Sir William Jones for the beauty of its flowers, and its sweetness as pasture. On comparing it with similar specimens in the Banksian Herbarium, Mr. L. found it to be *Panicum Dactylon, Lin.* As it grows only sparingly and imperfectly in Cornwall, he conjectures that it is not originally a native of England.

Mr. Templeton mentions that *Loxia falcirostra*, Lath. was shot near Belfast in the month of January 1802; that it was a female, and perfectly resembled the figure in Dixon's voyage to the north-west coast of America.

Sir Joseph Banks has presented to the Society the whole of his very valuable collection of insects.

'Read a letter from the President, stating a curious observation relative to the musical intervals in the notes of the Cuckoo, communicated by an eminent professor at Norwich. This gentleman has invariably found the Cuckoo to begin early in the season with the interval of a *minor third*. The bird then proceeds to a *major third*, next to a *fourth*, then a *fifth*; after which his voice breaks, without his ever attaining a *minor sixth*.'

Mr. Sowerby presented a sketch of the head of a new species of Cachelot, stranded in the county of Elgin. The whole animal was sixteen feet long. Mr. S. proposes that it may be named *Physeter bidens*.

A continuation of the catalogue of the Library of the Society, and a list of the donors of books, close this interesting volume. The whole is embellished with eighteen plates, illustrative of various objects described.

Muir.

ART.

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ART. VI. *L'Arte Poetica Italiana, in cinque canti, da Benedetto Menzini.* Crown 8vo. pp. 150. 5s. Boards. Becket.

ART. VII. *La Rivoluzione Francese, visione alla Dantesca in quattro canti, da Vincenzo Monti; l'anno* 1793, *in occasione della morte di Ugo Bass-ville.* Crown 8vo. pp. 104. 5s. Boards. Becket.

THE friends of polite literature need not to be informed with what enthusiasm and success Mr. Mathias has cultivated the study of the Italian language. We some time ago gave a short notice of his republication of Crescimbeni's history of the Arcadian Academy,* as a specimen of the neat and handsome volumes which he has edited with so much diligence of revision, and elegance of taste. We shall now briefly advert to others of the series, in the order in which they stand in the preceding titles.

I. Of all the departments of Italian poetry, none is more voluminous than that which, by a loose application of the term, has been denomitated *lyric*. Besides Dante, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto, who all occasionally essayed their talents in this species of composition, multitudes, less known to fame, have limited their efforts to canzons, sonnets, and kindred forms of poetical effusion. These latter forms, however, such as the ode, hymn, canzonet, cantata, madrigal, &c. are not included in the present collection. For the sake of consistency, we could have wished, either that the title had been more qualified, or that the specimens had been of a more diversified complexion.

The *Canzones*, which are about one hundred in number, and which occupy nearly two volumes and a half, are extracted from the writings of Dante, Cino, Petrarch, Lorenzo de Medici,

* See Rev. for January last.

Poliziano,

Poliziano, Ariosto, Bembo, Sannazzaro, Amalteo, della Casa, Paterno, Vittoria Colonna, Molza, Tansillo, Martelli, Tasso (Bernardo and Torquato), Celio Magno, Lemene, Maggi, Cotta, Casaregi, Manfredi, Rinaldi, Chiabrera, Filicaja, Testi, Venerosi, Bedori, Gozzi, Rossi, Zappi, Brugueres, Frugoni, Menzini, and Guidi.

The sonnets, which amount to upwards of two hundred, are from the pens of Dante, Cino, Petrarch, Perotti, Buonacorsi, Boiardo, Conti, Lorenzo da Medici, Colonna, Sannazzaro, Bembo, Ariosto, Fracastoro, Tebaldeo, da L'Aquila, Cariteo, Amanio, Capello, Gambara, Tolomei, Alamanni, Guidiccione, Stampa, Rainieri, Molza, Bussi, Buonarotti, Varchi, della Casa, Caro, Castiglione, Tomitano, Salvago, the two Tassos, Paterno, Amalteo, Rota, Costanzo, Tarsia, Fiamma, Tansillo, Magno, Giustiniano, Marino, Baldi, Mozzarello, Lorenzini, Redi, Filicaja, Testi, Maggi, Menzini, Guidi, Zappi, Crescimbeni, Manfredi, Baruffaldi, Cotta, Spinola, Perotti, Preti, Passerini, Maffei, Morando, Ongaro, Petrocchi, Frugoni, Lazzarini, Casaregi, Morei, Stampiglia, Venerosi, Algarotti, and Metastasio.

From this enumeration, it will be obvious that the present collection is more curious and novel, than composed with much regard to the intrinsic merit of the contents. The quotations from Petrarch are purposely limited, because a selection of his Canzons and Sonnets were previously printed in a separate volume, under the title of *Rime Scelte di Francesco Petrarca* *. Tasso and Ariosto are more advantageously known by their epic than by their lyric productions; and such particulars of their lives, as have been ascertained, have, on various occasions, been communicated to the public. Of most of the other poets, however, whose names we have mentioned, the history has been little diffused on the northern side of the Alps; and some short biographical and critical notices would, therefore, have formed a very desirable appendage to the specimens. We have likewise to remark that, from an extreme parsimony of marginal notes, many of the allusions must be wholly unintelligible to the bulk of readers.

In his introductory remarks, the editor has briefly appreciated the characters of Petrarch and Guidi, as lyric poets, and marked the discriminating style of each. Guidi is, moreover, honoured with a portrait, and a short biographical sketch—Mr. Mathias has not confined his exertions to Italian prose. His dedication to Dr. Mansel, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, is composed, with apparent facility, in the form of an elegant can-

* See Rev. Vol. xxxvi. N. S. p. 96.

zon;

zon;—the Sonnets are introduced by one of his own;—and we find Gray's beautiful lines on the death of the Hon. R. West, rendered thus:

'In van per me ride il nascente giorno,
E'l Sole innalza i rosseggianti rai,
Sciolgon gli augelli in van pietosi lai,
E'l suol rinverde in lieto manto adorno:
Altri oggetti i' desio di giorno in giorno,
Ed altre note, ahi! note no, ma guai;
Non giunge il mio martìr tra' spirti gai;
Muor la gioja imperfetta a me d' intorno.
Sorge l'Aurora intanto annunziatrice
Di novi ufizj a' più felici cori;
Sparge i suoi beni il suol con larga mano;
Destan gli augelli lor vezzosi amori;
Io chiamo lui cui più sentir non lice,
E piango più perchè lo piango in vano.'

Our limits preclude all critical examination of the canzons and sonnets with which we are here presented. Among the former, thoſe of Chiabrera, Filicaja, Testi, Celio Magno, and, above all, of Guidi, will chiefly attract the admiration of competent judges; while among the latter, Petrarch, Costanzo, Castiglione, Lazzarini, Rota, Passerini, Frugoni, &c. will, probably, claim a preference. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that many pieces of first rate merit have been overlooked or rejected, and several admitted that discover no pretensions to pre-eminence. At the same time, we are ignorant of any *one* selection which comprises so much of the lyric poetry of Italy within the compass of three pocket volumes.

II. The world is much indebted to the editor for superintending the publication of the second article, and rendering it accessible to the British scholar. The whole range of Italian criticism scarcely presents us with a more interesting historical treatise than Crescimbeni's *Istoria della volgar Poesia*, including the Commentaries, which are not the least valuable portion of the author's writings. Mr. Mathias acquaints us that he has made use of the Venice edition of 1731. Besides an introductory sonnet, and an address to the poetical and learned English reader, he has prefixed a general table of contents, the life of the author by the Abate Morei, and a catalogue of Crescimbeni's works.

It may humble the pride of learning to remark, that of this celebrated man little is now known that can interest or amuse the lovers of literary anecdote, or reward the curiosity of those who delight to contemplate the varied gradations of life and character. We only learn that Giovanni Mario Crescimbeni

was born of a noble family at Macerata, on the 9th of October 1663; that he studied for some time under the Jesuits; that he afterward applied, though with little steadiness or success, to the profession of law, under the direction of his uncle at Rome; that he finally gave his undivided attention to the belles lettres and the muses; that he contracted an intimate correspondence with several of the learned of his day; that he obtained ecclesiastic preferment from Clement XI.; that he was the founder and director of the Roman Society of Arcadia; that he published many works; that he had many friends, and some enemies; that his person was slender, his voice uncouth, and his temper, naturally irritable, subdued into gentleness by the virtue of self government;—and lastly, that he died, very generally regretted, on the 8th of March, 1728.

III. This account of Italian poetry is extracted from various parts of the large and popular work of Tiraboschi, intitled a *General History of Italian Literature.* The editor has followed the last Modena edition, begun in 1787, and completed in 1794.

The first volume opens with a handsome canzone, by way of dedication, to Mr. Roscoe: which truly classical effusion is followed, as in the preceding instance, by an address to the learned and poetical English reader. On this occasion, Mr. Mathias pleads the cause of his favourite language and poetry with as much zeal as discretion. It is not, however, without sincere concern that we are informed of the failure of a plan for publishing in London, in a neat and correct form, a series of the most celebrated Italian historians. Since the execution of such a scheme would have redounded to the national honour and advantage, we hope that, under more favourable circumstances, it may still be accomplished.

As a suitable introduction to these historical extracts, the learned editor has prefixed some account of the author's life and writings, in a letter published by the Abate Ciocchi; and from this narrative we have selected the particulars most worthy of notice.

Girolamo Tiraboschi was born of a respectable family at Bergamo, on the 28th December, 1731. Before he had completed his fifteenth year, he was admitted into the society of the Jesuits, to which he remained faithfully attached till the abolition of the order. The year of his appointment to the Professorship of Eloquence in the college of Brera, at Milan, is not mentioned: but it appears that he enjoyed this situation when he was promoted to the place of chief Librarian to the Duke of Modena. In 1766, he published his *Memorie degli Umiliati,* which stamped his character as a learned and ingenious critic.

Having removed to Modena, in June 1770, he was formally installed in his office; and, at the opening of the new university of that place, he was, at the express desire of the sovereign, enrolled in the list of honorary professors.

During the first year of his residence in Modena, Tiraboschi compiled the first volume of his History of Italian Literature, a work of immense extent and research, which he completed in the course of eleven years. In these years, he likewise composed and published the life of St. Olympia, a letter concerning the essay of Lampillas, the life of Fulvio Testi, the first two volumes of the Modenese Library, and a great many fugitive articles inserted in the first twenty-three volumes of the Modena Journal. As a testimony of distinguished regard, Duke Hercules III. conferred on him the honours of knighthood; nominated him superintendant of the ducal library and gallery of medals; and, that he might prosecute his studies without interruption, exempted him from the personal attendance attached to his office. The city of Modena granted him, at the same time, a diploma of nobility, and accompanied this expression of their high respect with a handsome present of silver plate.

These rewards of persevering industry and eminent literary acquirements were not bestowed in vain; for the remaining eleven years of Tiraboschi's life gave birth to various writings. Among these we may mention the concluding five volumes of the Modenese Library, three volumes of the Historical Memoirs of Modena, various articles in the twenty additional volumes of the Modena Journal, a great many additions and corrections for the Encyclopædia printed at Padua, &c. During the execution of these multiplied performances, he revised the press and prepared the particular indexes with his own hand. His literary correspondence was also voluminous and extensive. Yet, in the midst of this accumulation of active and incessant pursuits, he found leisure to provide the library and collection enrrusted to his care with the requisite additions, and to render them truly useful to the interests of learning and science.

On the 30th of May 1794, he was attacked by a violent disorder, which terminated fatally on the 3d of June, in the same year. His surviving friends and countrymen still revere, and deplore the loss of, so much application and talent, united to modest, gentle, and obliging manners, benevolence of heart, and unaffected piety.

Of the seven chapters of the present publication, the first treats of the origin of Provençal and Italian Poetry; the second, of Provençal Poetry from the year 1183 to 1300; the third,

of the early periods of Italian Poetry; and the remaining four, of the same subject during the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The author's accuracy and diligence of investigation are conspicuous throughout: but some of the most inviting parts of his subject are frequently frittered down into partial and minute details; and the spirit of heaviness seems sometimes to have crept over his bulky lucubrations. A connected view of Italian Literature, sketched with a due regard to liberal criticism, and deducing the subject to the present times, is still a desideratum in the commonwealth of letters.

IV. In *Francesco Redi* we find the rare combination of the sober experimentalist, and the enthusiastic poet. He was born of a respectable family at Arezzo, on the 18th of February 1626. He studied grammar and rhetoric in the schools of the Jesuits at Florence, and the other sciences in the university of Pisa, where he took the degree of doctor in philosophy and physic. Ferdinand II., then Grand Duke of Tuscany, and a liberal patron of learning and the arts, appointed him his first physician; an office which Redi discharged to the entire satisfaction of all the Ducal family. Indeed, the striking indications which he exhibited, even at an early age, of talent, genius, and observation, the suavity of his manners, and the correctness of his deportment, powerfully recommended him to the notice and protection of a court, which delighted to reward merit, and to deserve the esteem of the public. It appears that Redi, in his youth, composed many amorous and moral poems; which, in maturer age, he committed to the flames. His leisure hours were chiefly divided between natural philosophy and the study of his native language. While he supplied Menage with a large portion of his Italian etymologies, he cherished the efforts of the celebrated Menzini, cultivated a literary correspondence with some of the first scholars in Europe, and attained to unexampled purity and elegance of style. His observations on vipers, and on the generation of insects, are obviously penned by the hand of a master; and, when we reflect on the imperfect state of natural knowlege at the period at which he lived, they bespeak much originality of thought, accompanied by a degree of moderation and politeness which seldom characterized the controversial writings of the 17th century. His observations on several curious productions of India, and of animals which live within other animals, contain many interesting discoveries. His letters at the same time shew that he was not inattentive to the duties of his profession; for they exhibit various cases of diseases and modes of treatment. For some time previous to his decease, this eminent philosopher and amiable man had

been subject to attacks of epilepsy, the last of which proved fatal on the morning of the first of March 1698.

To the poem with which we are here presented, the editor has prefixed a life of the author by Salvini. He has likewise extracted from Menzini's *Arte Poetica*, that animated passage which relates to dithyrambic poetry, and Cava's short dissertation on the same subject.

The *Bacco in Toscana* is still the most perfect specimen of this sort of poetical composition which modern Italy can boast; and it is a wonderful example of the ease and correctness to which its author had arrived in the structure and varied harmony of verse. It begins thus:

'Dell' Indico Oriente
Domator glorioso il Dio del Vino
Fermato avea l' allegro suo soggiorno
Ai colli Etruschi intorno;
E colà dove Imperial Palagio
L' augusta fronte inver le nubi inalza,
Su verdeggiante prato
Con la vaga Arianna un dì sedea,
E bevendo e cantando,
Al bell' idolo suo così dicea:'

The poem then proceeds in a more animated and fervent style, till the bard's brain, heated by generous wines and noble phrenzy, begins to turn:

'Quali strani capogiri
D' improviso mi fan guerra?
Parmi proprio che la terra
Sotto i piè mi si raggiri,
Ma se la terra comincia a tremare,
E traballando minaccia disastri,
Lascio la terra, mi salvo nel mare.
Vara vara quella gondola
Più capace, e ben fornita
Ch' è la nostra favorita.
Su questa nave,
Che sempre ha di cristallo.
E pur non pave
Del mar cruccioso il ballo,
Io gir men voglio
Per mio gentil diporto,
Conforme io soglio
Di Brindisi nel porto,
Purchè sia carca
Di brindisevol merce
Questa mia barca.
Su voghiamo,
Navighiamo,

Navighiamo infino a Brindisi:
Arianna, brindis, brindisi.
Oh bell' andare
Per barca in mare
Verso la sera
Di primavera!
Venticelli, e fresche aurette
Dispiegando ali d'argento,
Sull' azzurro pavimento
Tesson danze amorosette,
E al mormorio dé tremuli cristalli
Sfidano agnora i naviganti a i balli.
Su voghiamo,
Navighiamo,
Navighiamo infino a Brindisi;
Arianna, brindis, brindisi.'

These short extracts may convey some idea of the spirit and execution of the whole. Mr. Mathias has retained as many of the notes as are requisite to explain the meaning of the text.

V. *Benedetto Menzini* was more favoured by the Muses, than by fortune. From the account of his life prefixed to the edition of his poems, published at Nice in 1782, it appears that he was born at Florence, on the 19th March 1646. In the course of his early studies, he was much indebted to the generous patronage of the Marquis Salviati and the celebrated Redi. The first publication which he acknowleged was that of his poems, printed in 1680. Being disappointed of college preferment at Pisa, he foolishly indulged in severe and personal satire. At Rome, his talents were recognized and honoured by the Cardinals Pignatelli and Azzolino, and by that excentric and illustrious patroness of genius, Christina of Sweden; but on her demise, he was again doomed to struggle with poverty. For a short time, he officiated as secretary to Cardinal Rugioski, primate of Poland. In 1695, he was nominated one of the canons of the church of St. Angelo in Peschiera, and afterward professor of rhetoric in the Sapienza of Rome. Evident symptoms of declining health induced him to retire to Albano, where he composed his Lamentations of Jeremiah, and his Tusculan Academy,—the latter somewhat in the style of Sannazzaro's Arcadia. On the 7th of September 1704, he died of a dropsy, in the 59th year of his age. His books and manuscripts were the only property which he had to bequeath. He was naturally cheerful, social, and generous: but vain, irritable, and addicted to gaming.

Of Menzini's various performances, that which is here selected displays considerable poetic merit, and a mind enriched with the elegant learning of Greece and Rome. It is composed

in the *terza rima*, and consists of five cantos. The principal subjects of the first are, the difficulty of the poetic art, the necessity of an intimate and idiomatic acquaintance with the language in which the poet writes, an imitation of the best models, grandeur and perspicuity of style, facility of versification, and the critical censure of friends.—In the second, we are presented with a comparison between Tasso and Ariosto, as epic poets; with considerations on unity of design, and expression of costume; and with the author's sentiments relative to dramatic poetry. In general, we admit the justness of his criticisms: but we cannot join with him in preferring versified to prose comedy.—The third canto commences with a spirited description of dithyrambic poetry; and it then passes to satire, elegy, and the pastoral and piscatorial eclogue. The fourth is devoted to sacred poetry and the sonnet, and the fifth commemorates poetic enthusiasm, with the advantages of correct judgment and harmony of numbers.

In this arrangement, it is easy to perceive a want of that *lucidus ordo*, and due connexion of parts, for which we especially look in a work essentially didactic, and involving some of the first principles of fine writing. In other respects, the poem will be found worthy of its author, and intitled to rank with the similar treatises of Aristotle and Horace, of Vida and Boileau.

We shall extract a few stanzas from the beginning of the fourth Canto:

' Al risonar della celeste lira
Lieto risponde in armonìa concorde
Ogni pianeta, e intorno al sol s'aggira.
Ah, menti umane! se non foste sorde
Al dolce suon ch'ha di rapir costume,
Non sarìa 'l vostro oprar dal ciel discorde;
Nè in questo basso e paludoso fiume
V' immergereste, ma sareste in guisa
D' aquila che alle sfere il volo assume.
Guardate il cielo; i-vi l'istoria è incisa
Delle stupende maraviglie eterne,
Dio le segna in quel libro, e le divisa;
E se tanta bellezza ha nell' esterne
Sembianze il ciel, quanto più grande e vaga
Quella sarà ch' occhio mortal non scerne?'

Mr. Mathias has subjoined an elegant Italian critique on Lorenzo da Ponte's canzon on the death of the Emperor Joseph II. and the accession of Leopold II. The original, a copy of which accompanies the remarks, is certainly not destitute of merit, though we cannot praise it with all the warmth

of its partial English critic. The following lines are, perhaps, the most beautiful in the whole piece:

'Un etade novella
Scendere si vedrà nel mondo tutto,
E i Medicei tornar anni giocondi.
Licenza a Dio rubella,
E forsennato Ardir sarà distrutto,
Che a senno suo vorria le leggi e i mondi;
Spirti leggiadri e di virtù fecondi
Fioriranno a la toga, a l'armi, al trono;
E se lassù tal suono,
Se la lieta novella ancor s'è intesa,
La gran Teresa si rallegra, e dice:
L'Austria mia sarà pur bella e felice.'

VI. The name of *Nicolas Hugues de Basseville* may probably be in the recollection of several of our readers. He was the son of a dyer in Abbeville, and originally bred to the church, but afterward renounced all professional views, and went to Paris in quest of literary adventures. There he engaged to accompany two American young gentlemen of fortune on a tour through Germany, and obtained from them an annuity of 3000 livres. He next repaired to Holland, for the purpose of studying the principles of trade. Whether he prosecuted this laudable design with steadiness, and according to system, we have not ascertained: but the only public result of his inquiries was a *poem* on Commerce. He then published his Elements of Mythology, and a volume of miscellaneous poetry, both of which were favourably received. His History of the French Revolution, a work which he dedicated to his intimate friend the Marquis de la Fayette, breathes the sentiments of a staunch royalist: but it is probable that his subsequent intimacy with Biron, Brissot, and General Dumouriez, had produced a change in his political creed. It is at least known that, through the influence of Dumouriez, he was appointed secretary to the French legation at the court of Naples, and that his mission to Rome was not of the purest description. He found, however, that this venerable city no longer verified the saying of Jugurtha, or, to adopt his own expression, that she was *inélevable.* Yet, instigated by the intemperate zeal of unprincipled demagogues, he dared openly to insult the majesty of the Prince and the dignity of the people, until, as he confessed with his departing breath, *he died the victim of a fool.*—This event, which happened on the 14th January, 1793, gave occasion to Monti's poem, which Mr. Mathias has republished. It doubtless displays fancy, and no ordinary acquaintance with the graces of Italian poetry. It exhibits, however, rather the measure

sure than the genius and spirit of Dante. Several of the passages approach nearer to the manner of Tasso.—The following is at once spirited and elegant:

' Già di sua veste rugiadosa e scura
Coprìa la Notte il mondo ; allor che diero
Quei duo le spalle alle Romulee mura ;
E nel levarsi a volo, ecco di Piero
Sull' altissimo tempio alla lor vista
Un Cherubino minaccioso e fiero :
Un di quei sette che in argentea lista
Mirò fra i sette candelabri ardenti
Il rapito di Patmo Evangelista :
Rote di fiamme gli occhj rilucenti,
E cometa che morbi e sangue adduce
Parcan le chiome abbandonate ai venti ;
Di lugubre vermiglia orrida luce
Una spada brandia, che da lontano
Rompea la notte, e la vendea più truce ;
E scudo sostenea la manca mano
Grande così, che da nemica offesa
Tutto copria coll' ombra il Vaticano :'
&c.

This, like the preceding article, is accompanied by explanatory notes ; in one of which we observe a beautiful little ode, by the same hand, intitled '*Invito d' un Solitario ad un Cittadino,*' which is now given in a correct form.

In taking leave of Mr. Mathias, we have only to remark that his admiration of Italian poetry occasionally outsteps discretion ; and that he seems not to be aware that, in the very finest pieces which can be quoted, much of the charm may be analysed into the euphony of the language. We mean not, however, to detract from the utility of his labours, nor to weaken the sense of obligation which the public, we trust, will long entertain of his editorial diligence and selection.

Muir.

ART. VIII. *Harvest-Home :* consisting of Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of Literary Friends, and select Re publications, including Sympathy, a Poem, revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the eighth Edition. By Mr. Pratt. 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards. R. Phillips. 1805.

NOTWITHSTANDING Mr. Pratt's endeavours to reconcile us to his singular title, we must beg leave to demur to its propriety. "The cart is put before the horse," when the housing of the crop is mentioned subsequently to the gleaner's operations. It is indeed a fact that Mr. Pratt's Gleanings preceded *his* Harvest ; and such being the case, we congratulate

him on having safely housed the produce of his labours: but we still think that he might have given a better title to these supplementary volumes. We knew a learned gentleman, who called his common-place book his *Barn;* and considering the nature of the publication before us, if a title allusive to rural affairs must be adopted, we should have advised it to have been denominated the *Barn.* Here the gleaner, with the fruits of his own genius and observation, has associated the contributions of friends; and, to fill up the repository, he has added select republications. Thus the amount of the whole has swelled to a bulk sufficient to fill a literary store-house: but we question whether the magnitude of this second harvest will in every point of view be reputable to the gleaner. He will probably be accused of yielding too much to the spirit of book-making, and of being more solicitous to give quantity and ponderosity to his collection, than to winnow and compress it. Mr. Pratt is certainly too diffuse. In his narrative-canter, as the jockies would say, he does not sufficiently *get over the ground*; his topics are sometimes quite wire-drawn; and the laboured attempt to lengthen out the interest produces *ennui.* Occasionally, too, we encounter expressions which are novel, if not affected; and words (such as *intertwisture* and *obliviated*) which there is no authority to sanction. Nothing, however, of this kind, obscures from us Mr. Pratt's intrinsic and substantial merit. His heart is benevolent, and his efforts are uniformly directed to promote loving-kindness and virtue among men. His pages may instruct, but they cannot corrupt; they may soften, but they will not seduce; they may warn, but they will not mislead. Whatever be his route, he is employed in collecting something of '*heart and soul;*' something for use or happiness in general society; or for wise, interesting, and tender contemplation in the sweet hours of solitude; and though he does not always write in the very best manner, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has not written in vain.

These additional gleanings refer to what Mr. Pratt rather pompously terms the Hampshire and Warwickshire *Stations;* and they exhibit pictures which stand strongly contrasted to each other, viz. of the scenery and state of society in the New Forest, and of Birmingham and its manufacturers. Differing from the practice of the ordinary tourist, he often turns aside from the broad beaten path, to note the condition and to develope the virtues of humble life. With the inmates of the cottage, he solicits acquaintance; and in one of his rambles, he wandered, "heaven-directed," to the door of a poor family, who have reason to rejoice at his feeling heart and descriptive pen. The

account

account which he has given in a letter dated Woodlands, Oct. 9, 1804, of the Forder * family, and of their little cottage, situated in a vale in the New Forest, called Morgan's Bottom, will be perused with interest by most readers; and it has given us peculiar gratification to hear that a lady of rank and fortune was so much affected by the narrative, that she employed the Gleaner to rescue honest Forder from his difficulties, and to make his pretty cottage the scene of content. By a small sum in the contemplation of opulence, a deserving family has thus been saved from misery and ruin; and by a slight sacrifice, perhaps, of fleeting pleasure, a source of substantial self congratulation has been opened. We have reason to believe that many of the industrious labourers are in the exact situation of this forest cottager, and, by a gradual accumulation of debt, (unavoidable with the poor in these trying times,) are on the brink of being torn from the humble dwellings which their own hands have built and decorated, to become burdens to the parish and to themselves; yet who, by the interference of timely benevolence, might be rendered comparatively independent and happy. We highly applaud that generosity which is employed 'in propping the falling cottage,' in preserving to virtuous indigence its home, and in continuing to poverty its well-earned comforts. For what a trifle can this effect be produced! Often, for 'half the sum which a man of fortune gives for a horse, or a woman of fashion for a trinket,' a labourer and all his little household might be saved from total ruin!—After having made these remarks, we feel it a kind of duty to yield to the curiosity which we may have excited in the reader, though we must confess that we began them with the wish of preventing the necessity of an extract:

'About three miles short of Downton, we arrive at Rudbridge-Common, midway on which your eye is attracted by a little nest of cots to the left, of which you only see the thatched roofs, and these are so encanopied by orchard and garden trees, that you have rather stolen glances than full views. Some discover themselves half covered by foliage, others shew only the gable end, and one or two are surrounded by verdure almost to the chimney-tops.

'I had been nearly exhausted by the extent of heath-ground, which, to use my beloved Goldsmith's expressions, ever the happiest and the best, seemed.

"Immeasurably spread,"

and lengthened as I rode. I had more than once honestly confessed to my friend that I began to flag, and that my love and admiration of Nature was more powerful in me than the strength she allowed to explore her beauties. But the sudden prospect of these singularly-placed cottages, which rise on your view without the least preparation, gave me

* Mis-printed *Fonder* in the book.

new

new life, and I willingly followed the lead of my friend, who was winding his way down the slope, that, in a few minutes, brought us to a nearer view of the spot: it increased in interest as we approached. The knot of building consisted of about twenty cottages, to each of which was attached a garden and orchard; but so absolutely placed in a verdant nook, out of the bustle of town, and even of the country, that nothing but a curious and inquisitive traveller would have deemed it worth while to turn his horse's head or his own towards Morgan's Vale or Bottom *; at least, till attention was commanded by one particular building, situated on the brow of the slope. This, my friend joined me in pronouncing the very model of a true cottage, giving the full meaning of that modest word, and no more. It is equally distinct, on the one hand, from an air of meanness and proverty, and on the less pardonable one, of affected simplicity and pride abasing itself only to be exalted on the other. Simplicity seems to have been its architect, and Content its inmate: such, at least, were my ideas, on a first sight of the premises.

'But I am sure you feel yourself sufficiently interested to take a nearer view. Imagine yourself, then, on the green summit, where it is placed, as it ought to be, from its superior beauty, above its fellows; yet, though it overlooks, it seems to smile on them all. Verdure, of different kind, and of unfading character, encompasses it round about. Each side is covered with laurels, that flourish even to the roof; and that roof is so well thatched, that not an irregular straw deforms its inviting softness. The centre is rounded into an arch of yew, which affords at once a porch and an alcove. The casements are of the true cottage size and construction: the body of the building is of the true cottage clay, of which, however, you only see small patches as if by stealth, through the intertwisture of the laurels, *au travers*. A little garden decorates the front; a fertile slip of orchard-ground runs to some length on one side; there is a screen of mixed laurel and yew round the well, and a neatly compacted quickset is its fence. The whole has been gradually and almost imperceptibly borrowed, or, more true to speak, purloined from the common; as, indeed, has the entire cottagery, bit by bit, insomuch that we might fairly say, the peasants and the proprietors, like opposed armies, have disputed and maintained their ground inch by inch; and when any new territory, which they added to their castles, (cot and castle are the same things in England,) has been reclaimed by one party, the other has watched his opportunity to get it back with some advantages; till the right of possession, no longer contended for, is considered as a good, at least a sufficient title, and on such tenure enjoyed, if not admitted.

'But our curiosity on the outside excited a no less degree of curiosity within. The inhabitants of the cottage now came into the garden. All females, and of all ages, from the grandam to the latest born. The master of the mansion was at his labours in the forest. Accept what remains, in dialogue.

"A very pleasant cottage you have here, my friends."

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* 'In forest-language, Vales are called Bottoms.'

"Yes,

"Yes, we have, Sir; *it stands so in the delight*," answered the mother of the group, whose name is *Forder*.

"Rather bleak in the winter, I should fear."

"Cold without, and warm within; and, "standing so in the delight" we can, in goodly weather, get peeps at folk going to Downton, and so seeing company. In wintry time we can spy them passing as we sit in the cottage. The girls here run about the plain, and down into the bottom: but, for my part, I sometimes do not pass the wicket for half a year together."

"A sign of being happy at home, Mrs. Forder."

"A true sign, Sir, for I am. James Forder, my husband, did all of this green work with his own hands; and, indeed, with helping of neighbours below, now and then, made the whole cottage what you see it. Twenty-four years, and upwards, have we lived under its thatch; and, by giving us good seemings of substance, and wherewithal to get on, has got us credit, at a pinch, oftimes. And many a day would these children have gone with next to nothing for their dinner, and with nothing altogether as to supper, but for the *good-lookings* we have about us: for goodly seeming, in this way, Sir, gets trust. We *croach*, to be sure, a little on the common, and put fence a little forwarder; then every now and then 'tis pulled down: but John Fonder *ups* with it again, so that the people grew tired at last: the hedge stands, and thus, by little and little, we get on."

"That's a good hearing, Mrs. Forder; and I dare say you are all of you living in a friendly way, in that nice nest of cottages below."

"Nothing to complain of, as to that; as neighbourly and ready to do for one another as any set of bodies any where. Fallings out, now and then, to be sure; but soon made up again; and that, I suppose, is the case every where, as well as in Morgan's Bottom. Things go cross and wrong all the world over, and why should not we have our share."

'This little gossip lasted long enough to bring many of the dwellers in the valley to their several peeping places, in their orchards or gardens, to see what could be passing on the hill. Two stranger gentlemen on horse back, in long parley at a cottage-gate, in such a place, is always a subject of wonderment; and, as country people, in secluded places, generally talk much louder than is necessary for mere hearing and understanding, scarcely any thing said at the threshold of one hut is a secret at another. Having, therefore, roused the spirit of the little neighbourhood, and gratified our own curiosity, we left the comfortable-looking people to go over again the subject with each other.

'On my return, however, from the fair, my fellow-traveller met my wish more than half way, to stop as we passed the plain, at the gate of the interesting cottage. The evening sun gave a softer gloss to the laurels, and made the deep verdure of the yew, twined round the casement, look less sombrous, while every pane in the windows sparkled in the western ray. The cottage-cat sat ruminating on the edge of the well; but the cottage-door, which I tried to open, was made fast. Presently, a man of athletic form, but somewhat bent by time and labour, came from the orchard-part of the premises, and respectfully bowed

bowed as he advanced to the gate. I related the adventure of the morning, of which I found him ignorant; and he informed us, that his dame and family, old and young, were gone to the fair. We repeated our admiration of his cottage, and of his ingenuity in giving it so many attractions.

'It may be best again to have recourse to the colloquial style.

"Yes, I did it up mostly after work-hours. Will you be pleased, gentlemen, to look within?"

"Strong and good, master Forder; warm and snug."

"*Very* Sir; and dry as a bone."

"And full of comforts, I see, both above and below. A good Hampshire flitch or two, and some well-looking barrels on their supporters."

"Yes, thank God, Sir, not amiss now. A good wife as ever a man had, and children likewise, and not much taxing. But I doubt I must let my cottage go, after all. Some hard years,—children growing up, and who want more than they did."

"Sell your cottage!"

"It is a little in mortgage already. I could not help it. The gentleman at the red house lent twenty pounds on it, and very kindly gave hopes I might keep it in my own hands. The miller let me have another ten. So I kept rubbing on; but I was forced to go to my friends and tell them, it did not signify trying, for I found I could not pay; therefore thought I had better give up. But the miller was against this; bid me not be down-hearted, but consider I had children who might, by and by, help me out, as I had helped them, and would not *hear* of my selling my cottage outright. But I doubt I must, after all. I shall feel sad and strange upon it; for I built and smartned it myself; we have all got used to it; and I can't expect, at any time, ever to get such another."

'That, thought I, you never can, poor fellow, for I do not believe there is, at all points, such another in England. I hastily put into the old man's hands the trifling fairings I had purchased for the younger children; my friend gave something more worthy of his acceptance: and we left the spot with less cheerful feelings than we had sought it.

'Just as we were losing sight of the cottage, and its connecting huts, I turned my head involuntarily. The evening continued lovely, beyond the power of describing its variety of charms. There was certainly nothing in the imagery of the heavens above, or of the earth below, to render the prospect less exhilarating. The parting beams of the sun were yet playing on the cottage of laurels and yew; and the summits of the roofs of the delightful habitations beneath were burnished with a ray yet more golden; the surrounding foliage partook of the tinge; and the intermediate heath-ground was rich in those colourings which, when the most magnificent orb of heaven is about to set, paints every object so exquisitely. With all this, however, there was an intercepting heavy cloud cast between the corporeal and the mental eye, which made the whole scene appear the reverse of what it had been.

'We

'We recrossed the barren part of the way with unusual speed, and in unwonted silence. At length, I could not help observing to my friend, that the idea of the poor woodman's necessity to sell his little paradise absolutely haunted me! Yielding myself to this emotion, I exclaimed, "How many hundreds will this very night throw away, in one idleness or another, partly for want of better objects being within view, more than enough to redeem that honest creature's morsel of property,—for an honest creature I find he is,—and thereby place his cottage, and all it inherits, on the most solid foundation. Nay, how many are there who, if they were made acquainted with the circumstances, and were convinced of the great good which might be done with a very little, would be happy to direct the streams of their bounty into so proper a channel. But, I will admit that the account has an air of romance; and, therefore, many will conclude that points not naturally attached to the objects have been strained into service, purposely to increase the interest of the narrative. Of making such events, however unductile, bend to the purpose predetermined on, certain readers are too apt to accuse authors; and nothiug is more common than to discredit what we are resolved to think exaggerated. In what a variety of instances could I exemplify this opinion, and prove its fallacy. But, keeping to the objects just delineated, I have a stronger motive than my own justification for wishing such as are going into this tract of country to make a visit to John Fonder and his family; and if they find him and his, as they undoubtedly will do, what I have painted them, O what soul-exhilarating opportunity will they have to SAVE the labourer and all his little household, by appropriating to his redemption half the sum a man of fortune gives for a horse, or a woman of fashion for a trinket. And if, on the contrary, they do *not* find the people, whose cause I advocate, deserving rescue,—deserving a prop to the falling cottage, they will, at any rate, be gratified by seeiag a most exquisite groupe of the best and sweetest objects nature has to produce; and, inasmuch as the facts fall short of the description, will have sufficient reason to accuse the describer.'

Those who have not an opportunity of following the gleaner's map to Morgan's Bottom may learn, from this picture, that there is a quantity of modest misery which must be *sought* in order to be *found;* and that the indolent bounty of many well-meaning Christians, which is fruitlessly bestowed on wandering mendicants, would be more judiciously applied if it were given to those poor who struggle hard to live at home.

We must pass over Mr. Pratt's particulars respecting Southampton, his sketches of the landscape and history of the New Forest, as well as his picture of the Game-keeper of Cranbourne-chace, with three *glories*, viz. his wife, his dog Bouncer, and his horse Maggot, and shift the scene from the wilds of nature to the populous town; exchanging wood nymphs for the "Queen of the sounding Anvil," and following manufacturers instead of beasts of the chace. In other words, we must turn to the account

account of Birmingham, which is the prominent figure on the canvas representing the Warwickshire Station. In his delineations of this department, the gleaner has been assisted by the communications of a sensible correspondent, Mr. Morfitt: but he has not been so much seduced by his flattering representations, as to omit to develope the pernicious influence of manufactures on the habits and morals of the people. Birmingham, as the "grand toy-shop of Europe," (as Mr. Burke termed it,) affords numerous objects highly amusing to the traveller; and, as far as the effects of human contrivance and skill are concerned, extremely gratifying to the philosopher: but, in the eye of the ethical inquirer, the splendid toys of Birmingham will lose much of their attractive lustre. It is perhaps a fact that, 'on the surface of the globe, a spot does not exist of equal dimensions, which exhibits so much ingenuity both of design and execution, as the town of Birmingham; and it is for the benefit of the public to know that many articles which are sold in London as *town-made*, are truly of Birmingham manufacture.' Our country readers, in the month of September, will naturally think of their fowling-pieces: but after having given a high price for them as *town-made*, they may not be best pleased with the light which is here *flashed* on the subject:

'It may be proper to dissipate the public prejudices respecting guns, especially fowling-pieces. Those who make fire-arms for government of the best quality, may be rationally supposed to excel in guns of all descriptions; and this is really the case, though many people imagine that a Birmingham ~~following~~ fowling-piece will not shoot, and therefore it will not sell as well as one made in London. But what will these wise-acres say to the established fact, that the barrels and locks of most of the guns, and very many of the guns themselves that bear the London mark, are made in Birmingham? Disregarding the common adage, that "practice makes perfect," and seduced by "the whistling of a name," they fondly fancy the best things to be those which fetch the best price, and are fabricated in the greatest town. Be it known unto all men, by these presents, that guns, with the best stub and twisted barrels, eclipsing the formerly-famous barrels of Spain, the best skeleton locks, the best patent breeches, gold touch-holes, &c. are made here for one-half, nay, one-third of the price which they bring in the metropolis; and yet a person unacquainted with the secret would suppose that Birmingham never produced a single fowling-piece; for our gun-makers have the policy to use the superscription of London.'

To this hint to sportsmen, is subjoined an account of a cheap manufacture of guns, which are designed not to kill birds, but to be exchanged for men:

'You

'You will smile when I inform you that guns, aye, and good-looking ones too, are made here at 7*s.* 6*d.* each. These, though formidable in appearance, have two *small* defects; the first is, that not being bored, except about an inch or two from the muzzle, they cannot be supposed to shoot very true; and the second is, that not being *proved*, they cannot shoot at all. I beg pardon; they certainly undergo some sort of proof, but not by *powder*, (for that would be too rough usage,) but by *water*, which, if they are capable of holding, without permitting it to ooze through their pores, they are sufficiently qualified to discharge their duty; which is not to shed the blood of man or beast, but to decorate the habitation of some negro chieftain. Yet these instruments, though harmless and innocent, (except to the luckless wight who should load and fire them,) would be considered as guilty by the friends of humanity, as they are indisputably employed in the nefarious African traffic, and bartered for human flesh and blood.'

The catalogue of the Birmingham manufactures includes, taking them alphabetically,

'Awl blade-makers, bellows-makers, brass and cock founders, brush-makers, buckle-makers, button makers, candlestick-makers, chafe-makers, cutlers, file-makers, gimblet makers, gun and pistol makers, japanners, jewellers, iron-founders, lock-makers, opticians and spectacle-makers, platers, pocket-book makers, saw and edge-tool-makers, scale and steel-yard makers, *jobbing smiths*, as they are called *here*, and white-smiths elsewhere—a business of vast importance, with a paltry name, as they make engines and tools for the manufacturers; snuffer makers, spoon-makers, spur-makers, thimble-makers, thread and wick-yard makers, turners, watch-chain and toy-makers, steel man-trap-makers, fox-traps, rat-traps, and wooden mouse-trap-makers, &c. &c.'

Mr. Pratt's display of the wonders of art, in which the Soho Manufactory obtains ample notice, is closed by a sketch of the moral, personal, and domestic state of the artisans of Birmingham. Mr. P. has entered fully into this part of his subject, and his reflections are too judicious to be entirely omitted:

'Little does the purchaser of a Birmingham toy suppose how much of virtue and of vice is attached to its production, before it comes into his possession*. Nor, in the aggregate, does it seem at

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'* On this occasion, I am forced, by a stern duty, to forego my usual propensity to choose only the lucid paths, and to go into the depths of darkness. I shall be constrained, in some instances, to look at a vast proportion of the people of Birmingham, in their personal and domestic situation, with a different eye from that with which they have been viewed by my candid and liberal correspondent, Mr. Morfitt. "I think," observes another contributing friend, "when the Gleaner is compelled to look at *Human Natures's unhandsome leg*, as described in Franklin's Apologue, her cloven foot must come out; especially when he enters on the moral and social state of artisans."

all

all necessary for him to be apprised of this. It is, individually speaking enough for him to be attracted by the article, to praise its workmanship, and to place it amongst the curiosities of his cabinet. The same remark applies to the purchaser of a suit of ribands, at Coventry; a set of China, at Worcester; and a piece of cotton or muslin, at Manchester.

'Parties visiting a manufactory, at either of the above towns, are so enagaged in particular inquiry or inspection, or so absorbed in general admiration, that they have neither power nor inclination to go into the detail of political or moral effects. They observe every eye intent, and every hand busy, on its appropriate object; they see the most exact order, and a simplicity of arrangement in the most complex employments: and they view the wonderful processess of a pin, a button, a skein of thread or of silk, from its dark and rude state of the raw material to its ultimate polish and perfection: they look, with almost a religious wonder, at the progressions of these different pieces of workmanship, softening and refining, as they are passed from one set of artificers to another, till they behold shape, symmetry, order, beauty, and use: the magic increases, and the charm strengthens at every step, till, in the end a new and fair creation stands displayed before their eyes. Having gained this point, they retire well gratified; and the impression left on their minds is very seldom diminished by any of those less pleasing researches, which lie remote from these shew-shops, or warehouses.

'It is reserved for other examiners to follow the artisan, from the spindle, the wheel, and the shuttle; from the anvil, the hammer, and the forge; from the compass and the rule; the varnish and the painting-pot, to his places of retirement and vacation, to his house, his lodging, his public meetings, and his private haunts. It is the business of a philosophical observer to leave the scene of art with the artisan, and with silent but with serious steps, whatever be the age, or the sex, to pursue the artisan to his last retreats, so far as they can be penetrated, or explored, thence to look at him as a citizen, a neighbour, a friend, a servant, or a wife; a husband, child, parent, and human being. The accessible manufactory is but a public exhibition of its local inhabitants, where laws and duties are obeyed or enforced. But, to obtain an estimate of conduct, character, happiness, or misery, of those inhabitants, must be exhibited at their several homes, or in their desertions from home.

'And, alas! dear friend, it is then that the talisman is so often dissolved, the spell broken, and the well ordered artificial creation, which discipline, policy, and necessity, have raised around a character, are thrown again into anarchy. Then, too, it is, not only in the work-shop of the artisan and toy-shop of the tradesman, but in the parlour and the drawing room of the more splendid children of fortune, that the fair and polished fabrics of art and imagination fall down, and leave nothing but a wreck behind.

'The author of the "History of Whalley" has pronounced with dreadful energy, "That in great manufactories, human corruption, accumulated in large masses, seems to undergo a kind of fermentation, which sublimes it to a degree of maliginity not to be exceeded out of Hell."

The

The second volume contains three dramas, the first intitled *Hail Fellow! Well met*, in five acts, intended to expose the absurdity and impossibility of the French system, and said to have been performed some years ago on the Continent with universal applause: but we are not told on what part of the Continent. We conclude that it must have been curtailed in the representation, for it now occupies more than 200 pages.—The next piece is intitled *Love's Trials, or the Triumph of Constancy*, a Comic Opera, the chief plot of which is formed on the antient ballad of the "Nut-brown Maid;" with which is interwoven an under-plot taken from the ballad of "Argentile and Curan," published in the "Relics of Antient Poetry." The third drama is called *Fire and Frost*, and is said to be 'written partly on the model of the laugh-and-be-merry, hurry-scurry, slap-dash, and, it might properly enough be added, helter-skelter, harum-scarum kind of farce-and-pantomime comedy, which has been so much the *rage* (perhaps RAVING would be a more appropriate word), and partly in the style of the old school of the English theatre.' We shall offer no strictures on any of these productions, but must hasten to the Third Volume, in which the gleaner amasses the contributions of numerous poetical friends; preceded by Original Poems, and followed by some productions of his muse, which, though not original, are given with revisions and improvements. At the head of this ponderous collection, is a poem by Mr. Pratt, intitled *the Physician*; a subject which may be in some measure new to poetry, but which has not inspired him with any new poetic glow. The verse, though it celebrates Apollo's art, wants Apollo's strength and fire; and we suspect that the physicians who are enumerated in the following passage will not be so grateful for Mr. Pratt's compliment, as they would have been if his numbers had been finished with more care:

> 'Say, who like him, (*i. e.* the Physician), when at the bed
> Where anguish lays the proud one's head,
> Can urge him to unlock his breast,
> And make Humility a guest?
> Or bid the sinner, as he lies,
> Woo sweet Repentance e'er he dies?
> Or teach the miser, robb'd of health,
> The idle impotence of wealth?
> Or the half-ruin'd spendthrift show
> He still is rich, who will bestow
> On pleasure less, on virtue more,
> And gain the blessing of the poor;
> Here TURTON's maxims, MILLMAN's rules,
> Outpreach the wisdom of the schools;

And FARQUHAR, when the hand he holds,
And the dread line of life unfolds,
The hist'ry of the pulse records
In a few glad or mournful words;
And LETTSOM whispering in the ear,
Reviving hope or fixing fear —
The fear that bids the mind prepare
The pang of parting life to bear!
And REYNOLDS, when his eyes foretell
The knolling of the funeral bell....
And BREE, while the obstructed breath
Seems lab'ring at the gasp of death,
And the deep heaving of the sigh
Denotes the fierce convulsion nigh;
When BREE exerts his magic power
O'er Asthma dire at such an hour;
The renovating breath to give,
And the life-weary wretch relieve...
These stronger morals can impart,
And fix them deeper in the heart,
Than judge or bishop e'er attain,
Or from the bar or pulpit's strain.'

'Medic' is used more than once for *medical;* and *sat* and *fate*, and *phrase* and *pace*, are employed as rhimes.

It would occupy considerable space even to transcribe the titles of the poems of the Gleaner in this collection; and we must restrict our farther notice 'to *Mum's Cot*, written while on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Brimyard * at Woodlands, in the New Forest, on the author's beginning to recover from a severe indisposition.' Here Mr. Pratt, inspired by the hospitality of his kind host and hostess, and exhilirated by the refreshing gales of the Forest, so pleasantly describes his visit to Woodlands, that we should not be displeased if Mr. and Mrs. Brimyard would open the door of Mum's Cot not only to Bards but to Reviewers; who are sometimes much in want of fresh air and wholesome exercise, and would gladly exchange a score of dull books for a trot on a forest poney. The poet here appreciates matters with *reason*, as well as *rhime*, and seems to know "what's what:"

'Now, as to Helicon's proud Mount,
Of which the Poets make account,
And their far-fam'd Castalian stream,
They're both skim-milk to Forest cream;
Yet glassy brook and purling rill
I wish of my acquaintance still;
And, when well mix'd with malt and hop,
My Verse shall celebrate each drop;

* Who lately kept the *Dolphins* at Southampton.

And

And for their gay Parnassian Steed,
Give me a pad of Forest breed,
Just such a nag as here I stride,
When for an appetite I ride,
Aye, and the thing I ride for *get*,
For both of us return sharp set;
And as he nimbly trots along,
Shows me the theme and aids the song,
Where yellow furze and purple heath,
And many a flow'ret peeps beneath,
Or takes me to the bower or cot,
And lets me draw them on the spot.

'So, in few words, my Lady Muse,
If to assist me you refuse,
Or think to keep me poor and pale,
Henceforth my Nectar shall be Ale;
My Inspiration shall be Wine,
One Forest Brimmer's worth the Nine!
And if I needs must run the course,
It shall be on—MY HOBBY HORSE!'

The contributions are from H. J. Pye, Esq., Miss Pye, the Rev. Dr. Mavor, Charles James, Esq, Rev. Dr. *****, John Taylor, Esq., R C. Dallas, Esq., A Sybil, Dr. Wolcot, Mr. Hutton, An Invisible, A Lady, Mr. Meyler, J. Morfitt, Esq., Rev. Philip Parsons, John Bullar, jun. &c. In this collection, many pleasing effusions will be found: but we must abstain from copying a single poem.

An examination of Mr. Pratt's select republications will not be required of us. The poem on *Sympathy* is not only improved, but is now, for the first time, printed with notes and illustrations.

Some laughable literal errors occur in the first volume; as *Siste Veaton*, for *Viator; abeste profacie*, for *profani;* and *civilis querus* for *quercus*; which are imputable (we are assured) to the compositor.

Whatever may be the judgment of severe critics respecting the merit of Mr. Pratt as an author, he appears by his benevolent and well intentioned writings to have procured a host of friends; and, as the reading of the 'Poet's Cottage' procured him from a generous stranger the offer of a piece of ground, on which he might build the cottage which he has described, we shall take our leave with hoping that his former Gleanings, with the produce of his literary *Barn*, will afford him ample means of realizing his views; and that, for the remainder of life, he may sing "Content in a Cottage, and envy to no man."

Mo-y.

ART. IX. *Ode Græca Præmio dignata, quod donavit Academiæ Cantabrigiensi Vir Reverendus* Claudius Buchanan, *A. B. Coll. Regin. Cantab. et Vice-Præpositus Collegii Bengalensis in India Orientali. Auctore* Georgio Pryme, *A.B. Trin. Coll. Cantabr.* 4to. 1s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

ART. X. *Ode præmio à Reverendo Viro,* Claudio Buchanan, *S.T.P. Etonensibus præposito, dignata. Auctore* T. Rennell, *Coll. Reg. Eton Alumna.* 4to. 1s. Payne and Mackinlay. 1804.

WE place these two odes together, on account of the similarity of their nature, and of the circumstances in which they have originated. They will not, however, detain us long in making our report of them; and we shall speak of them separately, in the order which we have assigned to their titles.

PRYME.

The ode, which is the production of this gentleman, contains several spirited stanzas; and though there are passages to which we could object, and others which are obscure, it is on the whole a creditable performance.—It is not allowed us to know who were Mr. Pryme's opponents, nor what were the productions which were judged inferior to the Ode before us; but its general merit induces us to think that it might not be undeserving of Mr. Buchanan's Prize, whoever were the competitors. It is written in the common Greek Sapphic measure; which has not been happily selected for such a subject,—φῶς γενίσθω. Whether Mr. Buchanan meant that the ode should allude to Creation, and describe the moment in which

> " Light
> Ethereal, first things, quintescence pure,
> Sprung from the deep;—and from her native East
> To journey through the airy gloom began,"

is to us doubtful. We should have supposed that he intended the prominent topic to be mental " *lightness from darkness*—divided," by the foundation and establishment of a College at Bengal.

RENNELL.

The subject of Mr. Rennell's Ode, and the metre, are the same with those of Mr. Pryme's composition. It was also produced in consequence of the prize which Mr. Buchanan offered to the younger Students at our Universities, and to the senior Boys at Eton College.

From a scholar of Dr. Goodall, and a son of the Master of the Temple, much must be expected, even at an early age.

On

On the present occasion, the hopes of friends were sanguine, as we have been informed; and those who peruse young Rennell's Ode will not find that they were cherished in vain. It must be mentioned, however, that there are some obscurities, which ought to have been avoided.

We have heard it observed in conversation, that the able pen of the Parent had been employed in the service of the youthful Bard. The charge was very malevolent, and was not proved; and though it is natural and proper, that a father should point out what he might see wrong in the composition of a son, yet a wise man would not readily trick out his offspring in borrowed plumage; which could only in future become the cause of disappointment and disgrace to both parties. The true scholar, however,—and it is not said to lessen the reputation of the author,—needs only read the present verses, to feel persuaded that the composition received little correction from the pen of the learned Dr. Rennell.

We close this short article with recommending the author to avoid, in future, the gaping *Hiatus*, which he has so frequently allowed to destroy the terseness and beauty of his verses.

D.r C.B....y.

ART. XI. *Poema, Numismate annuo dignatum, et in Curia Cantabrigiensi recitatum, A.D.* 1805. *Auctore* Gul. Edv. Pretyman Tomline, *Trin. Coll.* Printed at Cambridge.

THIS ode has a higher claim to the praise of perspicuity, than either Mr. Pryme's or Mr. Rennell's composition, on which our sentence has just been passed. In point of correctness, also, it is not inferior; and when it is considered as a *poetical* production, it rises much above them. The subject is the death of the lamented Duke d'Enghien; and the plaintive strains of the young Poet * are well adapted to the lyre of Sappho. It was written to gain one of the three prizes which were left to the University of Cambridge, about thirty years ago, by the late Sir W. Browne, formerly President of the College of Physicians. The first premium is for the best Ode in Greek Sapphics: the second, for the best Latin Ode; and the third, for the best Epigrams. The candidates must be Under-Graduates;

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* The author, Mr. Tomline, we understand to be the son of that able mathematician and erudite prelate, the Bishop of Lincoln.—With respect to compositions from the learned Sons of learned Fathers, it is unnecessary to repeat what was observed in the review of Mr. Rennell's Ode.

and the subject is to be proposed annually by the Vice-Chancellor.

There seems a strange impropriety in thus fixing the *metre* of the Greek composition, without regarding the *subject*, in the slightest degree. Is every possible topic suited to Sappho's hendecasyllabics; or must the Vice-Chancellor select for the young Academicians such as may be proper for this plaintive and amatory measure? Such Sappho appears to have deemed it: Sappho, who invented it, or at least was the first who used it to any great extent.

Ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ ἀϊλὸς παυῖ' ἐπίσλασθαι βροδῶι πέφυκεν.

Rhes.

Sir William might possess physical skill, and certainly had great good humour: but for his learning and literary judgment, we shall not stand forwards as champions. When the *Devil on two Sticks* first appeared at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, Mr. Foote mimicked, with great success, this very identical knight, as the *Præses* in his mock Warwick Lane council.—The imitation was striking: but there was a deficiency, which the true President was the first in discovering. Sir William always wore a muff, and Mr. Foote appeared destitute of this decoration. The President therefore immediately sent his own muff to our English Aristophanes, in order that, when he next played the part, his dress might be complete!

Sir William's knowlege of Greek Poetry was not great, though he was fond of writing English doggrel verses; and his taste was more limited than his reading.—As to the Latin Ode, the youthful Bard is merely confined to the Lyric metre of Horace. This restriction may be tolerated; though it is an unnecessary if not a hard restriction. Every writer ought to know his own powers best; and, when a subject is proposed, if he has read to solid purpose, he will soon adopt a metre which may prove his good taste, and will be commensurate to his abilities.—But to the Ode before us.

The author of it, Mr. Tomline, if our memory fails us not, gained Sir William Browne's Prize last year, by his Greek ode. That composition we recollect to have seen: but, as critics, even out of their magisterial chair, cannot close their eyes, nor shut their ears,—such a Syren is the art which they follow,—we observed some mistakes in it, which rendered it very inferior to the present Ode. In both, however, we remark a degree of perspicuity and a facility of style, which are in general hopelessly sought in compositions of this nature.

It is now incumbent on us to mention that in all these odes, the metrical canon, which was first laid down and originally

established

established in the Monthly Review for January * 1798, has not been infringed. This rule stated that, in Greek or Latin Sapphics, there could be no *divisio vocis*, except at the end of the third line of the stanza; and there one part of the word might close the third, and the remainder begin the fourth verse, or *adonic*.—To this canon, may not a slight addition with propriety be added?

"The syllable of the divided word, which (syllable) closes the third verse of the Sapphic stanza, may be long or short."

In Mr. Tomline's Ode, we find one instance of a short syllable, and two of a long syllable, in this place.

In Mr. Rennell's poem, six short, and one long; and in Mr. Pryme's, five short, and two long syllables.

This minuteness arises from the propriety of a short syllable in this place having been doubted: yet by those who are well versed in the Lyric poetry of the Greeks, such a doubt could not have been started. To those who hesitate, let Sappho speak:

Πύκνα δινῦνλες πλερ' ἀπ' ὠραν' ὠθέ-
ρος διὰ μέσσω.

As to the Romans, Catullus ruggedly, indeed, writes, xi. 11.

Gallicum Rhenum, horribilesque et ulti—
mosque Britannos.

The former of these two examples may defend these young authors from the lash of intemperate criticism. At the same time, we readily allow that, to English hearers and readers, the *long* syllable must appear preferable; and Mr. Tomline's attention to this point shews taste and discretion.

It is to be regretted that our Poet has introduced the *Hiatus* of Homer into the Sapphic stanza. This licence should have been avoided.

We have abstained from a minute examination of these Odes; and we shall continue to abstain. These youthful authors deserve all possible encouragement; and their dawning merits more than counterbalance their errors.

It has frequently occurred to our minds that Sir William Browne's *Will* might be followed, and his *wish* better accomplished, than it can be at present, if a different interpretation of the term *Sapphic Measure* were adopted.—Why must the name SAPPHIC be referred only to the Epichoriambic, or Hendecasyllabic metre, in which the Odes preserved by the two DIONYSII, Halicarnensis and Longinus, are composed? The

* ART. Sam. Butler's M. Musurus, with some Academic Exercises.

term Σαπφικὸν belongs with equal propriety to the Ἐννεασυλλαβον, or *Antispastic Tetrameter:*

Νύμφαις τᾶις Διὸς ἐξ ἀϊσιόχω φασὶ τετυγμέναις.

Apud Hephæst. p. 35.

Tu nè quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi.—

Horat. I. XI. 1.

The name Σαπφικὸν was also applied by the antient Grammarians to the *Antispastic dimeter hypercatalectic* verse, or Ἐνεασυλλαβον, which is an Hipponactean metre:

Καὶ κνίσσῃ τινὰ θωμίσας.

Apud Hephæst. p. 33.

There is also an Heroic Dactylic termed Σάπφικὸν.

The former, a sixteen syllabic antispastic, might be adopted, on many occasions, with great propriety, by the Scholiast on Hephæstio.

It appears, therefore, to our judgment, that the first of these meters, the *Antispastic Tetrameter*, might be employed in many instances, with great success; and without setting aside the last will and testament of the late President of the College of Physicians.—How pleasantly does the scornful Sappho sing:

Καὶθανοῖσα δὲ κεῖσ' οὐδέποκα μναμοσύνα σέθεν
Εσσεῖ, οὐδέποκ' εις ὕστερον. Οὐ γὰρ πεδέχεις ῥόδων
Τῶν ἐκ Πιερίης· ἀλλ' ἀφανὴς κἠν Ἀίδα δόμοις
Φοιτάσεις, πεδ' ἀμαύρων νεκυων ἐκπεπολαμένα.

Apud Stob. Grot. IIII. p. 28.

Non Famæ memoris post obitum penna superstitem
Te sublime vehet, Pieriis cui caput est rosis
Intactum: sed iners in Stygio nunc quoque carcere
Umbra ignota lates, vilia nec deseris agmina.

GROTIUS.

D.C.B....y.

ART. XII. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk*, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal Improvement. By the Secretary of the Board. 8vo. pp. 532. 8s. sewed. Nicol. 1804.

WE did not expect, after Mr. Kent's Report, of which we took some notice in M. R. Vol. xxxi. N. S. p. 29. to receive a second publication on the same subject: but, as the old adage says, "two heads are better than one," especially two good heads, we shall not grumble because, on the present occasion, we have more information than we counted on receiving. Mr. Young, however, makes some apology for offering a second Report of the County of Norfolk, since it seems

to lower the estimation of the first, and to throw it into the back ground. He assures us that the present work does not appear to the exclusion of Mr. Kent's View, but merely in assistance of it; and that a supplementary Report was demanded, in consequence of the 'introduction of a new breed of sheep, and the rapidity with which the practice of Drilling spred in the county: by which circumstances so great a change has been effected in the Norfolk Husbandry, as to render all former works on the agriculture of that county deficient, however excellent in other respects.'

A glance of the eye at the unequal bulk of the two volumes will suffice to shew that the Secretary of the Board has gone more into detail than Mr. Kent, and must have furnished other additions besides those to which he adverts in the Introduction. On the question of geographical extent, noticed in the first page, Mr. Young differs from the preceding Reporter. Having had the area of the county, on the new and accurate map of Norfolk, carefully measured by the map-engraver to the Board, he states the extent of the county, according to that measurement, to be 1830 square miles, or 1,171,200 acres; while Mr. K. makes the superficies of the county to contain only 1710 square miles, or 1,094,400 acres. Mr. Kent rates the population at 200,000: but, according to the table at the end of the present report, which contains the results of the inquiry made in consequence of the Act 41 Geo. III. it appears to be only 160,313. Facing the title, is a map of the soil of Norfolk, and the relative contents of the different kinds are given in the annexed table:

	Acres.
'Light sand,	140,800
Good sand,	268,800
Marshland clay,	38,400
Various loams,	576,000
Rich loam,	94,720
Peat,	52,480
	1,171,200'

Observations, in the form of notes, are subjoined, on the fertility and locality of some of these soils. The chapter on the state of Property shews the great advance which has occurred in the value of land, in consequence of agricultural improvements; and as it is concise, we shall transcribe it:

'ESTATES are of all sizes in Norfolk, from nearly the largest scale to the little freehold: one of 25,000l. a year; one of 14,000l.; one of 13,000l.; two of 10,000l.; many of about 5000l; and an increasing number of all smaller proportions. When the larger properties are deducted,

deducted, the remainder of the county will be found divided into moderate estates, and in the hands of gentlemen who pay a considerable attention to the practice of agriculture.

'Seventy years ago, there was not, I believe, a great rental in the county, so that these considerable properties have been accumulated, first by the most excellent of all causes, agricultural improvements, and, secondly, by additional purchases.

'Estates sell now (1802) pretty currently at thirty years purchase.

'In the Ovington and Sayham enclosure, the land sold by the commissioners to defray the expense of the measure, brought 43l. per acre, as it was assigned, waste and unenclosed. The average of all sales near Watton, 40l. an acre.

'An estate lately sold at Fishley, near Yarmouth, contained

Arable land, good, - - -	250 acres.
Cars and marshes, worth 12s. an acre, -	100
Marsh, worth 20s. an acre, - - -	50
	400

Rent, 400l. a year worth 500l fairly, but 600l. a year offered for it; sold for 17,500l. to Sir EDMOND LACON, and 1500l. offered for the bargain.

'Price of the estates sold at and near Happsborough, 30, 40, and 50l. an acre; much sold lately; and at this time, the best land would all sell at from 40l. to 50l. an acre.

'Land worth not above 20s. an acre, between Coltishal and Norwich, has been sold at 50l. an acre.

'In Marshland Smeeth, newly enclosed, at 50, 60, and 70l. an acre.

'In Downham Westside, Denver, Welney, &c. fen farms, 10l. to 12l. an acre: to the east of Downham, at 24 years purchase.

'In Upwell, some, not fen, to 50l. an acre, but the average 20l.

'Mr. BAGGE, of Lynn, has land in Marshland which would now sell at 70l. an acre, which Mr. DIXON bought 60 years ago at 12l. 10s.'

Mr. Young speaks of the farm-houses in Norfolk as possessing comforts superior to those which are usually found in houses appropriated to the occupation of tenants: but he was not enabled to report the existence of one good farm-yard in the county, 'manifesting contrivance, and in which no building could be moved to any other site without doing mischief.' The Norfolk farmers, however, stand very high in the Secretary's estimation; and his warm praise of Mr. Coke, as an agriculturist and promoter of agriculture, is not more distinguishing than it is merited. As the spirited manner in which improvements have been prosecuted by Norfolk farmers, according to Mr. Young, has not been sufficiently detailed, we shall indulge this Reporter with an extract relative to this subject, though we cannot give all the names of those persons whom he considers as intitled to agricultural fame.

'The

'The Norfolk farmers are famous for their great improvements, the excellency of their management, and the hospitable manner in which they live and receive their friends, and all strangers that visit the county. I have on various occasions found how well they merit their reputation.

'In respect to their husbandry, the farming mind in this county has undergone two pretty considerable revolutions. For 30 years, from 1730 to 1760, the great improvements in the north-western part of the county took place, and which rendered the county in general famous. For the next 30 years, to about 1790, I think they nearly stood still; they *reposed upon their laurels*. About that period a second revolution was working: they seemed then to awaken to new ideas: an experimental spirit began to spread, much owing, it is said, to the introduction of drilling; and as so new a practice set men to thinking, it is not unlikely: nothing can be done till men think, and they certainly had not thought for 30 years preceding. About that time also, Mr COKE (who has done more for the husbandry of this county than any man since the turnip Lord TOWNSHEND, or any other man in any other county) began his sheepshearing meetings. These causes combined (for what I know the former sprung partly from the latter) to raise a spirit which has not subsided. The scarcities, and consequent high prices, brought immense sums into the county, and enabled the farmers to exert themselves with uncommon vigour. Experiments in drilling shewed that farmers might step out of the common road, without any danger of a gaol. South Down sheep came in about the same time. Folding was by many gradually given up. These new practices operated upon the farming mind: ideas took a larger range; a disposition was established, that would not readily reject a proposal merely because it was new—the sleep of so many countries. Every thing is to be expected from this spirit. Irrigation is gaining ground, in spite of the dreams that have been ventured against it. And if the men who occupy, or rather disgrace so large a part of the light sand district, by steadily adhering to those *good old maxims* which have preserved it so long in a desart state, shall once imbibe a portion of this ardour, we shall see new plants introduced, and new practices pursued, to carry the county in general to the perfection of which its husbandry is capable.

'Those who have visited Holkham as farmers, will not accuse me of flattery, if I assert of Mr. COKE, that he is *fairest where many are fair*. To name particulars, would be to detail the whole farm.

'Mr. PURDIS, of Eggmore, is in the first class of excellent cultivators: his farm has many unequivocal signs of spirited exertion: 300 acres of tares; 3000 South Down sheep; and a watered meadow, are objects that speak for themselves.

'The late Mr. MALLET, of Dunton, having, on coming to his farm of 2500 acres, nothing more than the stock, valued at 7000l., in thirty-four years acquired a fortune of 70,000l.

'Mr. SALTER, of Winborough, is one of the most spirited improvers in the county: he hired 800 acres, in a state not far removed from a waste: and by ditching, draining, marling, and good husbandry

bandry of various kinds, has brought it to be one of the most productive farms in Norfolk.

'The Rev. Mr. MUNNINGS, near Dereham, invented a method of preserving turnips, which he described in a late publication of merit. He drills successfully, and has various and useful implements.

'Mrs. COLLISON, of Dereham, has made considerable improvements at East Bilney; drills successfully, and has built a capital barn, &c.

'Mr. MONEYHILL keeps a farm of near 1300 acres, with a degree of neatness and attention which classes him among the first farmers of the county: the whole drilled. Fine South Down Sheep.'

At the conclusion of the chapter on Implements, Mr. Young mentions a Mr. Jex, a young blacksmith at Billingford, who at 16 years of age displayed most extraordinary mechanical talents; and who, by the account here given of him, will probably meet with encouragement and elevation, since in addition to genius he possesses an excellent moral character.

Copious details are exhibited of the parliamentary inclosures which have been made of late years in Norfolk, alphabetically arranged under the names of the places at which they have occurred, and with such additional notices as to the Reporter seemed worthy of remark.

A long chapter succeeds on Arable Land, the management of which is the grand object of Norfolk husbandry, and which Mr. Young promises minutely to discuss. Under the heads of Tillage, Fallowing, Course of Crops, Turnips *, Barley †, Seeds (including Clover, Ray-grass, Burnet, Cocksfoot, and Chicory), Wheat, (the notes on which are arranged in twenty-one divisions,) Rye, Oats, Pease, Beans, Buck-wheat, Tares, Cabbages, Cole-seed, Carrots, Mustard, Hemp and Flax, Sainfoin, Lucerne, Mangle-Wurzel, and Potatoes, the Norfolk practice is largely displayed; and the chapter finishes with this report on the Norfolk arable system:

'For

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* As in Norfolk the turnip crop is made the basis of all others, Mr. Y. subdivides the section on Turnips in the following manner; 1. Course; 2. Soil; 3. Tillage; 4. Manuring; 5. Sort; 6. Seed; 7. Steeping; 8. Hoeing; 9. Distempers; 10. Drilling; 11. Consumption; 12. Preservation; 13. Saving seed; 14. Is the land tired of turnips? 15. Swedish Turnips; 16. Turnip Cabbages. This enumeration concludes with remarks on the importance of the culture, and with cautions against pushing it too far.

† At the end of the section on Barley, we have a curious note respecting *Malting*, which we shall copy, because it may serve to reconcile farmers to a shower or two in Harvest:

'Mr.

'For the last four or five and thirty years that I have examined West Norfolk with the eye of a farmer, the change in the tillage system has not been great. At that period the course was, 1. Turnips; 2. Barley; 3. Grasses for two, or, in a few cases, three years; 4. White-corn; on the better soils wheat; on others, rye, &c. The only change that has occurred has been in the grasses: the variation, which I believe first took place from forty to fifty years ago, was shortening the duration, from three years to two: in both cases giving what may be called a bastard fallow the last year, by a half ploughing, soon after Midsummer. Above thirty years ago, I contended, both in print and in conversation, against it, but was held cheap for entertaining any doubts of the propriety of the practice. I have lived, however, to see this change also in a great measure take place amongst the best farmers, who now give only one ploughing for the winter corn, whether wheat or tares; or in the spring for pease. That it is an improvement, cannot be questioned. The argument for it, founded on the invention of the drill-roller, and on the introduction of the drill-plough, is good, but not singular, as the practice of dibbling is likewise far more adapted to a whole than to a broken furrow: and for broad-cast common sowing, if we are able to cover the seed by harrowing on stiff soils, once ploughed, assuredly the same practice might be better followed on sand. The other reason for the former system, spear-grass getting a-head in a layer, is quite inadmissible: for I must agree entirely with Mr. Overman, that no weeds, the seeds of which are not carried by the wind, will be *found* in a layer, if they were not *left* there.

'The variations which have taken place in the crop put in upon layers, are neither great, nor are they peculiar to Norfolk: the principal one is taking pease on the flag, and then the wheat, &c. an admirable system, which has long been practised by good farmers in Suffolk, and I believe, earlier still in Kent. Mr. Purdis's substitution of tares, holds on the same principle. Considering the very great value of white-pea straw, well got as sheep food (no where better understood than in Kent), there is no husbandry better adapted to a sheep-farm, than this of pease or tares preceding the wheat crop.

'A great and a very important change has, however, taken place in the application of crops to sheep intead of bullocks and cows. For-

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'Mr. Gilpin, of Heacham, a considerable maltster, bought some beautiful barley that had not received a drop of rain, and trying a small parcel of it, found it malted badly: he tried a most uncommon experiment, and founded upon an idea very contrary to all common ones on the subject: he kiln-dried it by a gentle heat, watering it lightly with a watering-pot twice or thrice, six hours intervening; dried it: after which operation it malted well, every grain sprouting, and no malt could be finer. Hence, observes the very intelligent gentleman from whom I had this account, it is evident that a good shower of rain in harvest, or a sweat in the stack, is beneficial to the maltster.'

merly

merly the farmers *consumed* much of their straw by cattle: now the best tread it all into dung.

'Sheep are the main grazing stock, and no more cattle kept than for *treading*, not eating straw, while feeding on oil-cake, &c. This is an important change, which has had considerable effect, and has depended not a little on the introduction of South Down sheep.

'The grand object in the whole system, is the singular steadiness with which the farmers of West Norfolk have adhered to the well-grounded antipathy to taking two crops of white-corn in succession: this is talked of elsewhere, but no where so steadily adhered to as in this district. It is this maxim which has preserved the effect of their marle, on thin-skinned wheat lands, in such a manner that the district continues highly productive, under an almost regularly increasing rent for more than 60 years, or three leases, each of 21; and by means of which great tracts have been marled a second, and even a third time, with much advantage.

'This system has been that to which the title of *Norfolk* husbandry has been long, and is now peculiarly appropriated; and by no means the management of the very rich district of East Norfolk, where the soil is naturally among the finest in the kingdom, and consequently where the merit of the farmer must be of an inferior stamp: barley there very generally follows wheat; an incorrect husbandry, deserving no praise. The celebrity of the county in general was not heard of, till the vast improvements of heaths, wastes, sheep walks, and warrens, by enclosure, and marling took place from the exertions of Mr. Allen, of Lyng House, Lord Townshend, and Mr Morley, which were in the first thirty years of the preceding century. They were happily imitated by many others; an excellent system of management introduced, and such improvements wrought, that estates which were heretofore too insignificant to be known, became objects of public attention in the capital. The fame of Norfolk gradually expanded, and the husbandry of the county celebrated, before East Norfolk was heard of beyond the conversation of Norwich and Yarmouth.

'Without a continuance of cautious management and persevering exertions, West Norfolk would again become the residence of poverty and rabbits. Let the meadows be improved; irrigation practised wherever it is applicable; the remaining wastes cultivated, and this district will become a garden.'

We shall pass over the chapter on Grass, since Mr. Young, so far from finding matter worthy of record, observes that Meadows and Pastures are no where worse managed than in Norfolk.

Respecting Woods and Plantations, Mr. Young refers to Mr. Kent's Report, admitting that he has treated this subject in a satisfactory manner. A list, however, is added, of trees planted at Holkham from the year 1781 to 1801, amounting in all to 2,129,090.

In the chapter on Live Stock, the Secretary enumerates the advantages derived from the new breed of sheep, which he has been

been instrumental in introducing: but we must refer to the Report itself for the details.

As Mr. Young is known to have an extensive acquaintance with every branch of rural economy, and to be endowed with an active spirit of research, we need not observe that he has collected in this volume many particulars which are interesting to the county of Norfolk, and which merit the attention of a Board established for the purpose of promoting internal Improvement. Tables are annexed, giving a comparison of times, made in consequence of a requisition to the Board of Agriculture from the Corn Committee of the House of Commons (1804) to procure returns from the several counties, of the expences on arable land in 1790 and in 1803. The object, it is observed, is incompletely ascertained: but, from the returns given in these tables, it appears that the average rise of expence in the cultivation of arable land, including all particulars, is about 45 per cent.

Mo-y.

ART. XIII. *Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.* By J. Murray, Lecturer on Chemistry, and on Materia Medica and Pharmacy. 8vo. 2 Vols. 14s. Boards. Edinburgh, Creech, &c.; London, Longman and Co. 1804.

THE changes which have taken place within a few years, in the theory and practice of medicine, and in chemistry, have produced corresponding alterations in the *Materia Medica* and in Pharmacy. It is therefore desirable that we should possess a work which may contain a correct view of the modern discoveries on these subjects, and may exhibit a just idea of the hypotheses at present most generally adopted. These advantages Mr. Murray claims for the publication before us; and from the proofs which he has already manifested of his talents, we felt disposed, before we entered on our examination, to augur that he was in every respect qualified for the task. We must now report the mode in which he has executed it.

Mr. M. arranges his materials under the three heads of Pharmarceutic Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Pharmacy, a division into which the subject seems naturally to distribute itself; and on which we have only to remark that perhaps he might with more propriety have altered the situation of the parts, and have placed them in the order of *Materia Medica*, Pharmaceutic Chemistry, and Pharmacy.

The utility of a thorough knowlege of chemistry, in its state of modern improvement, is too obvious to need illustration. Though the analysis of the substances used in medicine can seldom afford any insight into the nature of their operation on the

animal frame, we are frequently enabled to ascertain on what particular part of the drug its salutary virtues depend, to separate this from the rest, to exhibit it in the most pure state, and in the form most favorable for its medical operation. These objects are principally applicable to the vegetable substances that are used in medicine. They generally consist of a combination of different principles, some of which are inert, or even noxious, but which, by the operation of the appropriate re-agents, may be completely separated from the active ingredients. In the mineral kingdom, the advantage which we derive from chemistry is still more direct: since the articles in this department, which are employed in medicine, are the immediate products of chemical operations, and can only be procured in a perfect state by an intimate acquaintance with the process, and an accurate knowlege of the scientific principles on which it is conducted.

Mr. Murray defines pharmaceutic chemistry to be 'that department of chemical science which investigates the composition and chemical relations of bodies with a view to their medicinal properties, and explains those operations by which they are fitted to act with more efficacy or safety as remedies against disease.' The definition appears to us sufficiently correct and restricted: but the author, in the detail on which he enters, does not confine himself strictly to the consideration of this part of the science, digressing into different branches of chemistry, which have little or no connection with pharmacy. We acknowlege, indeed, that it would not have been easy to state every circumtance that was necessary to a complete view of the subject, without at the same time incroaching somewhat on the neighbouring departments; and the error of redundancy, into which he has fallen, is certainly less objectionable than the fault of deficiency.

The account of pharmaceutic chemistry is divided into two sections, 'pharmaceutic operations,' and 'general chemical analysis of the articles of the materia medica.' The first section commences with a description of that peculiar quality in bodies, by which the particles of different kinds of matter have a tendency to combine together; to which the appropriate title of chemical attraction or affinity has been applied. 'It is exerted only between the *minute particles* of *different* kinds of matter, and between these only at insensible distances. The substances which it combines never separate spontaneously, nor are they capable of being separated by any mechanical means; and they form a compound possessing properties more or less different from those of its component parts.' The effect of what is styled elective attraction, and the consequent phænomena of decomposition, are explained in the usual manner; and on this principle,

ciple, aided or modified by the effects of caloric, it is supposed that all chemical operations ultimately depend. Before bodies are subjected to the different re-agents, there are some processes of a mechanical nature, that are frequently employed in order to promote the action of the chemical attractions which subsist between them, such as pulverization, trituration, &c. These are briefly described, and afterward such as are more strictly of a chemical nature; for example, solution and distillation. We are presented with an account of these several processes; which, as far as it extends, is sufficiently correct and perspicuous: but, considering how intimately they are connected with the immediate object of Mr. Murray's work, we think that more minuteness would have been desirable. He gives only a very general account of the apparatus employed in the processes of pharmacy; unaccompanied with plates, and without even reference to other works in which this deficiency might be supplied. This circumstance must materially diminish the value of Mr. Murray's publication as a practical treatise; and in every point of view, it must be considered as an unpardonable omission. The account of the weights and measures employed in pharmacy is also not sufficiently minute, and contains one inaccuracy of considerable importance. After having stated that Troy weight is that which is prescribed by the different pharmacopœias, and that the Troy pound 'is divided into 12 ounces; the ounce into 8 drachms;' &c. the author informs us that the measures 'are subdivided in a similar manner.' The fact, however, is that the pound measure employed in pharmacy is the wine pint, which is supposed to be divided into 16 ounces.

The second section, intitled 'chemical analysis of the articles of the *Materia Medica*,' is more properly an epitome of general chemistry, than a description of those particular substances which are employed in medicine. It commences with those which, in the present state of chemical science, are considered as simple or elementary bodies; of these the author first treats of such as are only obtained pure in the gaseous state, oxygene, azote, and hydrogene; and he briefly enumerates their characteristic properties, and the nature of the most important compounds, of which they form the principal or essential ingredient. We have next a description of the simple inflammable substances, carbone, sulphur, and phosphorus; afterward of the different metallic bodies; and lastly the earths and alkalies pass under our review. These different substances are in course treated in a very general way, the intention of the author being only to exhibit a mere outline of this part of chemical science: but it appears to be for the most part correct, and is conveyed in an easy and perspicuous style. We have, however, ob-

served one position which is evidently erroneous. When speaking of the metals, Mr. M. says that 'in general they are more active the more oxygene they contain, and they are *always rendered more powerful*, when the oxyde is farther combined with an acid:' but we have a fact directly in opposition to this in the case of mercury, the red oxyde of which is certainly a more active preparation than when combined with muriatic acid, under the form of what he calls the sub-muriate. We have some doubt, also, how far Mr. Murray will be found to be correct in his opinion respecting the increased activity of the oxydes, by the increased proportions of oxygene; it does not appear to be very clearly ascertained in any instance, except in that of the black and red oxydes of mercury.—A description of the method of analysing vegetable substances, and of the principles which enter into their composition, drawn up in the same concise manner with the former part, concludes the account of pharmaceutic chemistry.

Mr. Murray's second division of the subject, on *Materia Medica*, is the most original part of the whole performance; and is evidently that on which he has more particularly exercised his abilities. The articles of the *Materia Medica* have been arranged by different writers in a variety of modes; sometimes their sensible quantities, and sometimes their chemical composition, or their place in the system of natural history, have been adopted as the basis of classification. These characters, however, are thought by Mr. Murray to be inapplicable to a work on *Materia Medica*; the prime object of which is to acquire a knowlege of their medicinal properties: on which account, he concludes 'that the method of arranging them, as they agree in producing effects on the living system, is the one best calculated to fulfil all its objects.'

The writer acknowleges that the *modus operandi* of medicines is often extremely obscure: but he conceives that this objection to an arrangement founded on their medicinal properties may be obviated, by classing them according to certain determinate effects which they operate on the body, and not from any hypothetical notion concerning the manner in which these effects are produced. The distinction is not without foundation: but we apprehend that even in ascertaining the sensible effects of different medicines, so large a portion of theory mingles itself with our ideas and language, that we are unavoidably plunged into all the obscurity which attaches to medical hypothesis. Mr. M. has indeed given his own system scarcely a fair chance of success; for he sets out by adopting, to a very considerable extent, the sweeping doctrine of the Brunonian theory, that 'medicines in general operate by stimulating the

the living fibre, or exciting it to motion.' He finds it, however, necessary to introduce certain modifications into the dogma, which was so pertinaciously maintained by the original followers of this system, that the apparent difference in the operations of medicines depends solely on the quantity of their stimulating power; and to confess that a difference in *degree* only cannot account for the observed phænomena. 'They differ in *kind* so far, (he says) that even in the greater number of cases, one remedy cannot by any management of dose or administration be made to produce the effects which result from the action of another.'

The modifications which this author admits are three: '1st, an important difference exists between stimulants, as they are more or less diffusible and permanent in their action.' A stimulus is termed diffusible, which in a short time 'extends its action over the whole system, and quickly produces its full exciting effect.' On the other hand, there are stimulants, the ultimate effects of which are equally powerful with the former, and more permanent, but which operate in a slower, or even in an insensible manner. This difference of effect lays the foundation for our author's classes of narcotics and tonics. —The 2d. modification here allowed in the action of stimulants depends on their operation being exercised either on the system at large, or on particular parts of it only; hence are derived the subdivisions of cathartics, diuretics, &c.—In the 3d place, it is admitted that 'medicines, besides their acting as stimuli, sometimes occasion mechanical or chemical changes in the state of the fluids or solids, by which their action is more or less diversified.' Hence, therefore, arise four great divisions, general stimulants, local stimulants, chemical remedies, and mechanical remedies; the medicines, however, which are arranged under the last two heads, are not numerous, and for the most part their operation is obscure, and their efficacy doubtful.

A reflection obviously suggested by these limitations is, that they, in a very considerable degree, subvert the doctrine which they are intended to support. If, in the first place, we grant that there is a difference in the mode of stimulation, and 2dly, suppose that the parts of the body are differently affected by the operation of stimuli, we cannot refuse to allow of the specific action of medicines; a supposition which was strenuously controverted by the original adherents of the Brunonian hypothesis: —but we shall be able to enter more fully into the views of the author, as we follow him through the respective classes into which the articles of the *Materia Medica* are distributed.

General stimulants are divided into diffusible and permanent; the diffusible are again subdivided into narcotics and antispasmodics;

modics; the permanent into tonics and astringents. The class of narcotics, according to the author's account, comprizes those stimulants, the action of which is general over the system, highly diffusible, but at the same time transient in their operation; it corresponds, as we are told, with that class of medicines usually denominated sedatives, which have been conceived to diminish, by a direct operation, the action or powers of the system. It appears somewhat singular that effects, seemingly of so opposite a nature, could ever have been attributed to the same substances; and it might be imagined that the controversy would be immediately decided by an appeal to fact:—but there are circumstances which have hitherto prevented this coincidence of opinion. Perhaps the principal cause of uncertainty exists in the imperfect meaning affixed to the terms which we employ, and particularly with respect to the word *stimulus* itself. To stimulate the body, in its natural and obvious signification, is to excite it to action: but what are the indications by which we judge of this effect? The state of the pulse is influenced by too great a variety of circumstances; and we are not sufficienty acquainted with the causes which immediately affect its condition, to permit us to consider this as an unerring guide. Still more obscure are the marks by which we can appreciate the state of the nervous system; and there are some reasons which would induce us to conclude, that the excitement of the nervous energy is not always proportionate to that of the sanguiferous system. Hence it has arisen that the word *stimulus* has been employed in the most loose and indeterminate manner; so that, if it has *any* meaning, it seems to indicate little more than *the capacity of producing some effect* on the system. The position that all medicines must act by stimulating the body was probably a deduction from this opinion;—a position which we are so far from thinking to be self-evident, that we can scarcely conceive any truth more obvious than the very contrary doctrine, which admits *the possibility* of the existence of a direct sedative. The decision of this question must no doubt ultimately depend on an appeal to experiment and observation;—an appeal of which we are perfectly prepared to meet the result.

It is time for us to return to Mr. Murray's class of narcotics. At the head of the list is placed alcohol; then succeed ether, camphor and opium; afterward are arranged those vegetables which are more particularly styled narcotics in popular language, beginning with hyoscyamus, including hemlock and fox-glove, and finishing with the *lauro cerasus*. The inspection of this multifarious list of substances, in our opinion, affords a striking illustration of the perversion of judgment which may be produced by an attachment to a bold and imposing hypo-

thesis. Every one knows that alcohol, the obvious operation of which is certainly stimulant, may be given in such a manner as to produce a state of stupor; and it is asserted that this stupor is the direct effect of the previous excitement. Digitalis, unless it be administered with the greatest caution, brings on a cessation of all the vital powers, which has been hastily assumed to be similar to the stupor induced by excessive quantities of alcohol. Hence it is concluded that these substances must act on the system in a similar manner; though it is scarcely possible to imagine that any one can be so wedded to theory, as to conceive that the stimulating effects of alcohol can ever be produced by digitalis, or the sedative effects of digitalis by alcohol, so that it would be practicable, by any management, to substitute them for each other in the cure of diseases. Evident and indisputable as are the stimulant effects of alcohol, not less obvious appear to us the directly sedative powers of some of the medicines which are placed in the same class with it; and this in a work which professes to arrange the articles of the *Materia Medica*, 'as they agree in producing effects on the living system.' After having passed this censure on the author's undue attachment to a systematic hypothesis, we must in justice state a most remarkable example of his candor. Although he has placed the fox-glove among the diffusible stimuli, and has characterized them in the manner noticed above, he begins his account of the medical properties of that substance in these words: 'Of all the narcotics, digitalis is that which diminishes most powerfully the actions of the system; and it does so without occasioning any previous excitement.' It is unnecessary to make any farther observations on an arrangement which involves so glaring an inconsistency.

Class 2. contains the antispasmodics. 'From the name given to this class, their effects may be easily understood. Spasm is an irregular contraction of a muscle; sometimes the contraction is permanent, at other times it alternates with relaxation, but is still irregular. Such medicines as obviate and remove such affections, are termed Antispasmodics.' He confesses the difficulty of ascertaining the difference between their operation, and that of the narcotics on the one hand, and the tonics on the other; in so much, that many of our most powerful antispasmodics are included in one or another of these classes. The nature of spasm itself is so extremely obscure, and, as far as we can judge, it seems to originate in such a variety of causes, that we can scarcely expect to be able to lay down any characteristic marks that may be applicable to all the substances employed to remove it. Certainly, however, the most striking effect of these substances is their power of diminishing rather

than of increasing action; so that, in whatever other class we might be disposed to place them, we should undoubtedly be inclined to remove them from that of the stimulants.

We now enter on the permanent stimulants, beginning with the class of tonics. 'By tonics, are understood those substances whose primary operation is to give strength to the system.' This definition accords with the idea which is usually attached to the term *tonic*; and it will be found to embrace an extensive class of medicines, which seem connected together by a natural resemblance. We have, however, considerable doubts whether they are fully entitled to the denomination of stimulants. Strength and action, so far from being always proportionate, are sometimes, as it appears, even opposed to each other; that which increases action seems to diminish strength, and that which augments strength seems to decrease action. The effect of those substances which are the most decidedly stimulating is certainly not tonic; if therefore tonics in some instances appear to stimulate, is it not more reasonable to conjecture that this depends on some incidental circumstance, than on their possessing a direct power of producing action? Were we to indulge ourselves in speculating on this point, we should be disposed to attribute the virtues of tonics principally to their operation on the organs of digestion. In what way they affect this function we are unable to explain, until we are better acquainted with the nature of the function itself: but they seem to render the stomach capable of converting the substances which it receives, into the most proper state for the nourishment of the system, and hence to repair the waste which is it all times going forwards in every part of the animal fabric. With respect to the substances which Mr. Murray places in the class of tonics, we feel some difficulty, on every hypothesis, of admitting the claims of several of those which are derived from the mineral kingdom. Mercury gives strength to the system, we allow, by curing a disease which produces debility: but it does this by an immediate action on the disease, and therefore is not, from this circumstance, intitled to the denomination of tonic. The same remarks will apply to copper and arsenic; the former of which improves the strength of the system when it cures epilepsy, and the latter when it removes ague: but it does not follow in either case that the primary operation is tonic.—The author has omitted to introduce silver, which certainly has a claim to be placed in the same rank with copper; the internal use of the *argentum nitratum* does not appear to be noticed in any part of the work.

If we found it difficult to admit tonics into the class of stimulants, we have still stronger objection against arranging astringents under

under this title. Before, however, we form any opinion respecting the nature of these medicines, we must determine what substances we propose to consider as astringents. If we refer to their supposed *modus operandi*, we shall include those only which condense the animal fibre: but, if we take into account the ultimate effect produced, we must receive all those which restrain profuse or morbid evacuations Mr. Murray appears to have been principally guided by the first consideration, though he has introduced into his list some substances of the latter description. Thus chalk is placed among the astringents, in consequence of its use in diarrhœa; yet he confesses that its action in this disease depends on the removal of acidity. It is certainly more scientific to place in this class those substances only which have a sensible effect in condensing or approximating the animal fibres; though the other method would have been more consistent with a system which professes to arrange substances according to their effects on the body.

Employing the term astringent, as the present author has done, in the restricted sense, although we observe an evident analogy between the operation of the different substances included in it, we confess ourselves to be much in doubt respecting the nature of their action. We agree with Mr. Murray in thinking that it cannot be satisfactorily explained by their effect on dead animal matter:

'Increased evacuations cannot be ascribed to mere mechanical laxity of the solids; and their removal cannot be referred to simple condensation of these solids. Neither can it be admitted that active substances may be applied to the system without occasioning changes in the state of the living powers. Many substances arranged as astringents occasion very considerable alterations in several of the functions; they produce effects too which cannot be solely referred to a condensing power, and therefore, in all the changes they produce, part at least of their operation must be referred to their acting on the powers peculiar to life.'

One thing, however, we conceive is sufficiently evident, that they do not act as stimulants; and both their immediate and ultimate effect seems to be that of diminishing action.

We now arrive at the second great division of the articles of the *Materia Medica*, the local stimulants. These are subdivided into emetics, cathartics, emmenagogues, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, sialogogues, errhines, and epispastics. The author here seems to proceed on the idea that the effect of all medicines must necessarily be stimulant; or in other words that to stimulate is to produce an effect. Emetics are said to cause vomiting, because they stimulate the sto-

mach: but is it probable that the increase of the action of a part should produce an effect directly the reverse of its natural action? Vomiting, like many other operations of the animal body, may be produced by very different and seemingly opposite causes; mechanical compression of the brain, a blow on a very sensible part of the body, the impression of a disgusting object, bodily fatigue, fainting, local irritation of the throat, all produce the same effect with a dose of ipecacuanha or tartar emetic; yet it cannot be imagined that these causes all operate in the same manner; and still less can we conclude that they all operate by stimulating the stomach. We may apply the same kind of observations to some other of the classes of local stimulants. The medicines that are arranged under the title of diuretics are said to be such as stimulate the kidneys, and thus produce an increase in the flow of urine: but, on referring to the list of substances which are said to possess that power in the most eminent degree, we cannot for a moment imagine that their effects on the system depend on the same kind of action. If we admit that the saline diuretics stimulate the kidneys, can we suppose that squills or digitalis operate in this way? Does vomiting, or do those mental affections which are known to produce a diuretic effect, increase the action of the kidneys?

We have already extended our remarks on the classification of the *Materia Medica* to such a length, that we must pass over the remainder of the work with more brevity. The account given of the individual articles of the *Materia Medica* is, we believe, in general correct, though perhaps not always sufficiently minute. Though the arrangement is, in many respects, so objectionable, yet, in stating the medical virtues of the different substances, Mr. Murray has discarded much of his attachment to theory, and has exercised a considerable share of candor and judgment. We have before noticed one instance of this kind with respect to the digitalis, and others of a similar nature might be pointed out. In order to enable our readers to form their own opinion on the merits of this part of the publication, we shall quote the articles of camphor and hemlock; which, we think, may be considered as fair specimens of the execution of the whole:

'CAMPHORA. Camphor. Laurus Camphora, Lin. *Cl. Enneandria. Ord. Monogynia. Nat. Ord. Oleraceæ. Habitat Japan, India.*

'Camphor is a proximate principle of vegetables, contained in many plants, especially those of the aromatic kind. For the purposes of commerce, it is obtained from a species of laurel, the Laurus Camphora, a native of Japan. It exists in distinct grains in the wood of the roots and branches of this tree. It is extracted by sublimation; in Europe, it is purified by a second sublimation, with the addition of one twentieth of its weight of lime.

'Pure

'Pure camphor is colourless, semi-transparent, tenacious, and somewhat unctuous to the touch; its smell is strong and fragrant; its taste pungent and bitter. It is volatile at every natural temperature; is fusible in a heat inferior to 212°; is inflammable; scarcely soluble in water, but entirely soluble in alkohol, ether, and oils, essential or expressed. It consists of carbon and hydrogen, and differs from the essential oils, in containing a larger proportion of carbon, with some oxygen. By combustion, it affords carbonic and camphoric acids.

'In a moderate dose, camphor produces effects similar to those of other narcotics. Its stimulant operation, however, is not considerable, even in a small dose; and in a large dose it always diminishes the force of the circulation; induces sleep, and sometimes causes delirium, vertigo and convulsions, ending in total insensibility.

'As a stimulant, camphor has been used in typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other febrile affections accompanied with debility, in retrocedent gout, and to check the progress of gangrene. As a sedative, it is used in affections of an opposite nature, as in pneumonia, rheumatism, and gonorrhœa, combined with nitre or antimonials, or by itself, where evacuations have been made. In mania, it has sometimes succeeded as an anodyne: as an antispasmodic, it has been employed with advantage in asthma, chorea, and epilepsy.

'The dose of camphor is from 5 to 20 grains. It cannot be given with safety in a larger dose than half a drachm; and Dr. Cullen has likewise remarked, that in too small a dose, as that of a few grains, it has very little effect. In divided doses it may be given to the extent of a drachm or more in the day. Its power of checking the progress of gangreue is promoted by combination with musk, or carbonate of ammonia: combined with opium, it forms a powerful diaphoretic; and its efficacy in inflammatory diseases is augmented by antimonials.

'Camphor ought generally to be given in a state of mixture in some fluid form, as being then less apt to excite nausea. It may be diffused in water by trituration with sugar, mucilage, or almonds. To reduce it previously to powder, a few drops of alkohol must be added. Magnesia, by being triturated with it, has the effect of dividing and rendering it smooth, and may be used for its suspension; a number of the gum-resins also act on it in such a manner, that, from their mixture, a soft uniform mass is formed, and this affords another mode of diffusing it in water.

'Externally applied, camphor is used as an anodyne in rheumatism and muscular pains, and as a discutient in bruises and inflammatory affections; it is dissolved in alkohol or expressed oil, and applied by friction to the part. Added to collyria, or mixed with lard, it is of service in ophthalmia. Suspended in oil, it is used as an injection in ardor urinæ, and as an enema to relieve the uneasy sensations occasioned by ascarides. The combination of it with opium is useful as a local application in toothach.

'Officinal Preparations.—Acid: Acetos: Camph. Emuls: Camph. Ol: Camph. Tinct: Camph. *Ed.*—Mist: Camph. Lin: Camph: Comp. Tinct: Opii Camph. *Lond.*'—

'Conium

'CONIUM MACULATUM. Cicuta. Hemlock. *Pentand. Digyn. Umbellatæ. Folia, Semen. Indigenous.*

'The stalk of hemlock is large and spotted; the leaves are of a dark green colour, have a faint disagreeable smell, and a nauseous herbaceous taste. The seeds are inferior in strength.

'Hemlock is a very powerful narcotic. In a very moderate dose it is apt to occasion sickness and vertigo; in a larger quantity it induces anxiety, dilatation of the pupils, delirium, stupor, and convulsions.

'The free internal use of this plant was introduced by Störck. He recommended it particularly in scirrhous and in cancerous sores, in which it received a very extensive trial. While its inefficacy towards effecting a radical cure is established, its utility as a palliative is admitted. It has likewise been found serviceable in scrofulous and venereal ulcerations, glandular tumors, chronic rheumatism, and several other diseases. The dose is two or three grains of the powdered leaves, one or two grains of the inspissated juice. It requires to be increased, in general, to a very considerable extent: at the same time this must be done with caution, as both the dried leaves and inspissated juice are variable in their strength. The dried leaves are less liable to injury from keeping than the inspissated juice. The drying should be performed quickly before a fire, and the powder should be kept in phials closely stopped and secluded from the light. The proof of the drying having been properly performed, is the powder retaining the odour of the leaves and the deepness and freshness of their colour.

'*Offic. Prep.*—Succ: spiss: Conii Macul. *Ed.*'

The basis of the third part of Mr. Murray's work, comprized in the second volume, is a translation of the last edition of the Pharmacopœia of the Edinburgh college: but the preparations of the London Pharmacopœia, which are not employed by the Edinburgh college, as well as those in which there is any important alteration in the preparation or composition, are inserted in their proper places. To most of the articles, are added useful and judicious remarks on the nature of the composition, and the particular purposes for which they are employed; and the translation, as far as we have examined it, appears to be accurate. The author has in course adopted the new nomenclature prescribed by the college:—this it is not our present business to criticize in detail; and it was certainly incumbent on Mr. Murray to use the terms sanctioned by the highest medical authority of his country. We cannot, however, forbear remarking that the alterations appear to us, for the greatest part, unnecessary; and that many of the new terms are extremely awkward and inconvenient, from their compounded structure, and the number of superfluous words introduced. We regard it as nearly impossible that they should be adopted by the older practitioners, or by those in the lower branches of the profession; and hence that confusion, so much to be deprecated in pharmaceutical language, must inevitably ensue. After all the

sacrifices

sacrifices that have been made to scientific nomenclature, we have noticed, among the chemical terms only, a considerable number of positive errors; besides the introduction of several titles which rest on the authority of doubtful and unconfirmed experiments, and which, therefore, it will be necessary again to alter in a subsequent edition.

An Appendix, in two parts, is subjoined; the first containing a short and superficial view of the medical history of the gases, electricity, and galvanism. The second relates to medical prescriptions; and the chief value of it consists in tables of the old names of the pharmaceutical preparations, arranged in corresponding columns with those which were adopted in the last editions of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopæias. **Bos.**

ART. XIV. *Christian Theology;* or an Inquiry into the Nature and general Character of Revelation. By the Rev. Richard Lloyd, A.M, Minister of Midhurst, Sussex. 8vo. pp. 382. 8s. Boards. Hatchard. 1804.

INTENDING his treatise chiefly for the use of the younger Clergy of the Church of England, and for those Students of both Universities who are designed for holy orders, Mr. Lloyd has formed it on the basis and in support of the tenets of the national faith; and those who espouse different sentiments are thus apprized of the nature and tendency of his view of Christian Theology. With learning and talents adequate to the undertaking, he combines a conduct both manly and explicit, and does not indulge in arrogance and spiritual dogmatism. In his preface, he openly disavows all intention of giving unnecessary offence by contending, in a pertinacious manner, for points of a circumstantial nature; while he delivers himself with that independence of mind which is becoming a Christian Minister, he disclaims the vanity of supposing that his own opinions, however strenuously he may contend for them, are unmixed with error; and he owns the possibility of being under the secret influence of prejudice in a degree unknown to himself. Such a writer, as Mr. Lloyd thus professes himself, must be in a state of mind propitious to free inquiry; and he must be disposed to prefer the exercise of honest criticism, which will lead him to review his arguments and positions, rather than servile acquiescence and general commendation.

This Inquiry, which is divided into five chapters, treats of the Nature, Design, and Importance of Revelation;—of the Unity of divine truth, as displayed in the Jewish and Christian Dispensations;—of the sentiments and dispositions which the Christian Religion ought to produce, more especially in its ministers;

ministers; and of the means most conducive to this important end;—of that Doctrine which has a commanding Influence on the Christian System; and of the best method of enforcing this and other articles of our Holy religion;—of the Nature and Attributes of God; the Relation and Dependence of his Creatures, and of the duties resulting from this relation and dependence; of Adam's state before and after the Fall, and the provision made for his Restoration to the Image of his Maker; of the Nature of this Restoration, with some observations connected with it.

We apprehend that the arrangement of subjects would have been improved, had the order been inverted; and that the discussion on the Being and Attributes of God, instead of occurring in the last chapter, should have formed a part of, or rather have been an introduction to, the first: but Mr. Lloyd, under the impression of that alarm which has been excited against Philosophy, and adopting the maxims of some modern divines, is unwilling to allow any value to Natural Religion. He informs us, in the first note to the first chapter, that

'The question is not an *abstract* question what men *might* and *ought* to know about God and his perfections, upon mere principles of Reason improved by consideration and experience, *without the help of Revelation;* but a question of *fact*—What discoveries of this sort did men actually make? The law of nature is not to be confounded with the imperfect light of nature, as now enjoyed. I firmly believe that fallen man, left to himself, would not be able to make any discoveries relative to the being of a God, the immortality of the soul, or any of those first principles of what is called Natural Religion. In the fullest sense of the word, he would have "lived without God in the world." Whatever, therefore, is found among heathens of these principles, is to be attributed to *early Revelations* and *traditional light.*'

The most enlightened divines of the last age, with Dr. Clarke at their head, and the most judicious of the present, with Dr. Paley as their leader, contended for the reverse of what is Mr. Lloyd's firm belief, asserted the existence of Natural Theology or Natural Religion, independently of Revelation, and explained their connection; and we may observe that their view of the subject exactly comports with the testimony of revelation itself. The Apostle Paul represents the Being and Attributes of God to be so deducible from *the things that are seen,* or the visible Creation, that those who did not acknowlege the Deity were left without excuse. It will be easier for Mr. Lloyd to reconcile his positions in the above note with some of the very strong assertions of Bishop Horsley, than with the doctrine of the author of the Epistle to the Romans (ch. i. 20.) Before our divines manifest so strange a reluctance to do justice to Natural Religion, we wish them to reflect that Revelation

lation in every part presupposes the existence of natural reason and conscience; and that, if the human mind had not the power of deducing the first principles of Natural Religion, the appeals of Revelation to Man could be of no avail. It was formerly a received maxim, *Philosophia theologiæ ancillatur;* and we should hope that we are now sufficiently recovered from our panic, to believe that by "looking through nature up to Nature's God," we are neither unfitted for adoring "the Father of Mercies," nor for contemplating with gratitude the discoveries of Revelation.

Dr. Horsley maintains, and Mr. Lloyd adopts the position that "Revealed Religion stands not on the ground of any *antecedent discoveries* of natural reason:—that we must resort to Revelation for our *first* principles;—and that to lay the foundation of Revelation on any previous discoveries of reason is, in fact, to make reason the superior teacher." Each of these positions, however, we shall presume to controvert. The Bishop will not venture to deny the doctrine of the Psalmist that *the Heavens declare the glory of God*; and if natural reason perceives the divine glory in the visible heavens, here is an antecedent discovery of natural reason, on which Revelation stands. Again, if we must resort to Revelation for every *first* principle, then the Being of God cannot be deduced from his works, which is contrary to the express declaration of the apostle. Besides, does not natural conscience, or a principle of moral discernment, exist in man independently of supernatural communication; and does not Revelation itself *presuppose*, in all her addresses, the existence of this moral principle? How fruitless must its exhortations prove, were the fact otherwise! If we had no ability to search the book of Nature, and no sense *to discern between good and evil*, it would be in vain to require us to *Search the Scriptures*, and to call us to Repentance.—In making these remarks, we have no intention of disparaging divine revelation, of the infinite value of which we hope that we are as truly sensible as Bishop Horsley himself: but we offer them for the purpose of calling back our modern clergy to the practice of their most learned ancestors, the practice of considering Natural and Revealed Religion as inseparably connected together, as flowing from the same God, and addressed to the same creature. Lastly, the precedence of the intimations, or (if the Bishop pleases,) the *discoveries* of reason, does not constitute reason the superior teacher; for if priority established superiority, the dispensation of Moses must be superior to that of Christ,—which neither the Bishop nor we shall admit.

In describing the value and genius of the Gospel, Mr. Lloyd shews that, though the last gift of God, it is far superior to all former

former dispensations; and if some expressions, proceeding from that misconception which we have been controverting, were omitted, the general account would be satisfactory and correct:

'The Gospel in short is the sovereign good of fallen man, a remedy commensurate with all his disorders. Its grand end is, through repentance, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, to enthrone the Deity in our hearts, and to produce that supreme love of him which is the very essence of holiness, the perfection of our nature, and the happiness and glory of Heaven.

'It appears, therefore, that the Christian religion is not to be parallelled and compared with any other. It stands alone. It is *exclusively* true. It is the only faithful transcript of the divine will,—the MAGNA CHARTA of Heaven. When it is said to be only comparatively or transcendently excellent, by such language its divinity is insulted, its majesty degraded, and its weight and importance in a great measure destroyed. For if the religion of the Bible be not true, no religion is so, for no other can advance any pretensions that will stand a sober scrutiny: but this has such a body of evidence, both in kind and degree in proof of its truth - such bright and heavenly signatures impressed upon it—as must ever satisfy every honest and impartial inquirer with its authenticity.

'Hence the duty of propagating Christianity by *right* and *pacific* means through all the kingdoms of the world. It is a duty founded upon its divine authority,—on authority paramount to all human institutions. Its genius is not to disturb the order of civil society, for it inculcates submission to the "powers that be" for *conscience* sake. It mixes with *every species* of government, and by its salutary influence improves and exalts them all; giving the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come."

The paramount importance of Revelation is thus forcibly stated:

'If this be the character of Revelation; if it convey to us a message from God himself, on which the everlasting interests of the soul are dependent; if it be given us as the only standard of truth and error, the only rule by which we must regulate our faith and practice; what must be the guilt of those who either despise or neglect this sacred volume? Of what importance will it be to such that they could "speak with the tongues of men and of angels," and "understand all languages," when languages shall cease, and the nations themselves which spake them shall sink into silence and oblivion? Of what avail to have known this little globe, and the kingdoms described upon it; or to have traversed the blue expanse of Heaven, calculated the revolutions of the planets, and ascertained their respective distances, when the earth shall be burnt up, the heavens shall pass away, the elements shall melt, and the world itself be dissolved? Such knowledge has its value and its place, it is useful, it is ornamental; but it will not purify the heart, tranquillize the tumults of the mind, speak peace to the guilty conscience, or inspire a "hope full of immortality and glory." The Bible is given

given for these important ends; and, under the influence of the spirit, its native tendency to produce them is realized in the heart and life of man. Whosoever, therefore, neglects the word of God, it would have been better for him that he had lived all his days in the wilds of a forest, and heard only the howling winds, instead of the voice of mercy, and the gracious sounds of salvation. For mercy despised, light resisted, privileges abused, open the way, according to the strict rules of distributive justice, for the most severe and tremendous punishment. "This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, but men have loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

In the Chapter on the Unity of Divine revealed truth, Mr. Lloyd exhorts the student to generalize his ideas; and to regard Revelation as a complete system, displaying throughout an unity of design, and evincing that mutual relation, dependence, and coherence of parts, by which the Bible becomes its own interpreter. If we do not agree with him in his subsequent explanations, we allow that his rules for studying revelation are judicious. It is not from detached passages, but from the general scope of the sacred writings, that we are to collect their meaning. Had he followed his own advice, would he have stated Adam to be 'the federal head' of the human race?

According to Mr. Lloyd, the *nature* of Christianity was not *particularly* and *fully* revealed, till after the death and resurrection of Christ; and he apprehends that our Lord's character is not degraded, nor that of his apostles exalted above him, when he affirms 'that his ministry was more a *preparation* for the Gospel, than an *explicit* declaration of it,' which we must seek in the Acts and Epistles, as being 'the *most clear* and *decisive* parts of the sacred writings on doctrinal subjects.'

We have been taught to regard the dispensation of John the Baptist as preparative to that of the Son of God: but we are obliged to Mr. L. for the discovery that the public ministry and preaching of Christ himself was also a preparation for the Gospel. Hence, in the four evangelists, we have only the twilight of Christianity; and we are not to look for the rising sun and meridian beam, till we come to the Acts and Epistles: though, towards the conclusion of the Gospels, we are expressly informed that they were "written that we might believe in Christ, and that believing we might have hope through his name;" which could scarcely be said of a merely introductory document. In making scripture the interpreter of scripture, are we to explain the figures and allegories by the plain doctrine; or endeavour to swell and dress out the plain doctrine in all the fantastic decorations which a bold commentary on figurative and allegorical language might furnish? Surely the ob-

vious mode of proceeding, in giving a delineation of Christian Theology, is to adopt no dogma for truth which does not plainly comport with the declarations made in the Gospels. We are induced to believe that learned divines have fallen into egregious errors, by bringing into the most prominent light, as the very basis of revealed truth, St. Paul's *illustrations* of his subject; which may be called the *drapery of his argument*, and are such as his Jewish education afforded him. These are no more to be construed *primâ facie*, as *doctrines*, than metaphors and parables are to be taken in a literal sense. So far from setting the Epistles above the Gospels, we should rather esteem the discourses of Christ himself to be the record by which the meaning of the Apostle was to be ascertained: for it is not to be forgotten that St. Paul was tinctured with the theology of the school of Gamaliel; and his epistles ought to be perused under this recollection.

Though Mr. Lloyd assigns such a preference to the Epistles in a doctrinal view, he does not encourage visionary expositions, but reprobates those who would give the reins to their imagination in discussing sacred subjects; and he treats with becoming contempt some of the wild glosses of the Fathers, which more resemble the dreams of old women than the deductions of sensible men:

'There are some who seem to affix no boundaries to their wild imaginations. Every minute circumstance in the Jewish ritual overflows with evangelical instruction, and is the foundation of some most important doctrine. The plain history is turned into allegory; the very geography of the Old Testament teems with spiritual allusions; the common sayings and actions of the Patriarchs are refined into mysteries; and to the *general* expressions of Scripture, they annex a *deep* and *recondite* meaning: and this occult and mysterious sense is often not only different from, but even opposite to, the obvious and literal sense of the words. Thus the Christian religion is too often burlesqued. Instead of being clothed with venerable simplicity, and speaking the "words of truth and of soberness", it is mutilated and deformed, and called in only to sanction the reveries of a sickly and distempered imagination. It is no longer a sure and certain light to guide the benighted traveller through the dark mazes of human life, but an *ignis fatuus*, an airy phantom, floating at the mercy of the winds, without any determinate end or direction.'

These just and manly observations shew what an able and liberal advocate for the rational interpretation of scripture this author can become, when he ceases to be influenced by system and prescribed opinion.

The third chapter is of a more practical nature, and points out, especially to individuals of the ministry, the proper dispositions and

and religious demeanour of a true Christian. It contains many valuable counsels and remarks; and we recommend it earnestly to the attention of the younger divines.

Chapter 4. treats at large on the necessity of admitting the doctrines of the fall and atonement; and it is argued that, without these, the Christian religion becomes only a system of ethics,—a mere refinement on natural religion,—in short Christianity paganized. We may be allowed, at present, to refrain from inquiring how far this account is correct; and we shall rather copy the author's exhortation to ministers of the Gospel, as salutary and important:

'Under the influence of such a faith, let us deliver our divine message, unincumbered and free from the meretricious ornaments of a false rhetoric, and unsophisticated by the subtleties of metaphysics, and the wild theories of a delusive philosophy. Let the Gospel, I repeat it, stand upon its own basis, be clothed with its own sanctions, shine in its own native lustre, and be supported by arguments arising chiefly out of its own records, and consequently co-existent with itself. Thus armed with the Christian panoply, and particularly with the "sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God," we shall be able to speak with authority, to confound the adversaries of the faith, proving that this same Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified, is the very Christ, and is exalted on high to be a Prince and a Saviour.'

This chapter terminates with some political reflections on our present situation, and a compliment to the spirit and courage of the British Lion in the hour of danger.

The concluding section comprizes a variety of topics, both of a speculative and practical nature. Our limits will not allow us to enter into their respective merits: but we shall observe that it contains many valuable observations; and although, in some parts, systematic in its theology, in others it inculcates the practice and application of religious wisdom.

Copious notes occur in every chapter, consisting chiefly of quotations from other divines, to corroborate the system of the author.

from p. 64. Mans

ART. XV. *The History of Cornwall: Civil, Military, Religious, Architectural, Commercial, Biographical, and Miscellaneous.* By the Rev. R. Polwhele, of Polwhele, and Vicar of Manaccan. 4to. Vols. I. II. and III. about pp. 220 in each. 3l. 3s. Boards. Cadell and Davies.

WE shall not detain the reader by an inquiry concerning the motive which has induced this respectable writer to enter on the history of Cornwall before he has finished that of Devonshire, long since undertaken, and which it is still his pur-

pose to carry down to a regular conclusion *. Whatever his reason might be, it is clear that these two counties were united under the name *Danmonium*, and that their inhabitants consisted principally of a part of the antient Britons, driven thither by the Saxons: as others of them were, by the same means, confined to Wales, and others emigrated to Ireland, to the Scotch Highlands, and to Armorica, or Bretagne. The volumes now before us apply to the more early times and settlements of this people; and they are divided into chapters, according with the distribution mentioned in the title-page. The first leads us 'from Cæsar to Vortigern.' It will readily be admitted that much obscurity and perplexity attend this as well as the yet more distant periods of our history. Mr. Polwhele, in considering 'its civil and military transactions and constitution,' advances objections, as he had before done, to that valuable writer, Dr. Borlase, and concludes (apparently, not without reason,) that 'Vespasian was the conqueror of Cornwall.' We have little inclination and less leisure to prosecute, with exact attention, the antique inquiries to which the reader is here directed. The historian has one guide, *Richard*, whom he regards as admirable in all these researches; 'though, (says he,) unfortunately my Cornish predecessor, Borlase, was little acquainted with him.' Mr. Whitaker is mentioned as the first who duly appreciated this work of a monk at Westminster, which was found in Denmark, and there printed in the year 1757.—It is, however, at last, only a very imperfect idea that we can attain of the state of things, whether military or civil, during these years of subjection to the Romans. 'To have ascertained,' says Mr. P. 'the degree of power, still lodged in the Danmonian princes, and to have marked with precision the authority assumed by the Romans, would have been curious: but as we know not in what manner the government was conducted, by the natives and their conquerors in other parts of Britain, we cannot hope therefore to trace very satisfactorily in the obscurer regions of Danmonium, the features of this co-operative energy.'

We proceed, then, to the article of religion; which, in the portion of time here occurring, presents in all countries, civilized or not, a variety of practices and customs; some of them most absurd, ignorant, and superstitious;—some pitiable, yet perhaps allowable;—others most deceitful and pernicious;—and a few, simple, plain, and in themselves innocent; such as the Cornish celebration of the opening and advancing Spring,

* The remainder of Vol. I. has lately appeared, but we have not yet seen it.

by

by the offerings of flowers, amid processions, songs, and choral dances. The oblations and sacrifices of the Greeks and Romans to the Goddess of Spring, remarks Mr. Polwhele, were similar to those of the native Cornish. Indeed there is some, and often a great resemblance, in the observances, opinions, and fancies of different and even distant countries in a state of nature; some, which are here delineated, are amusing, but they naturally awaken a recollection of similar descriptions in other parts of our globe. In the *Furry*, or *Flora*, or Fair of Helston, on the eighth of May, there seem to be remnants of heathen joy, or of what might then be termed devotion, on the return of the cheerful and enlivening spring, and the revival of vegetation.—The historian, having mentioned some traces of Druidism, or Roman paganism, still visible in Cornish customs, proceeds to speak of Christianity; a topic which, he justly says, 'will admit of a very slight discussion, as its admission and prevalence in these parts for the first four centuries are so much involved in fable, that it would be difficult to distinguish truth from falsehood.'—Two observations occur to us on this subject. However early might be a partial reception of the Christian doctrine in this island, it was stationary for a length of years; it might be embraced by some persons of higher and of inferior ranks, but it made little progress; and it appears to have been at a very low ebb, in various parts, and particularly in Danmonium. Moreover, places, times, and objects, which had been long held sacred during the darkness of heathenism, were still, under the profession of the gospel, appropriated to some kind of idolatrous veneration, substituting names and notions more corresponding with our ecclesiastical history. Too often did this, among other fraudulent practices, obtain in the ill-judged measures employed,—and employed sometimes by well-meaning persons,—for the progress of a revelation confessedly divine. Proofs of the fact have been frequently produced; and they are found in that part of this island which these volumes more immediately regard: one instance of which probably is, the fanciful custom said to be still preserved in both these counties, about the season of Christmas, and with a view to another year, of people saluting * the apple-trees, pouring libations of cyder, and drinking it themselves, while they surround the trees in circles.

Whatever entertainment the foregoing chapters may produce to general readers, some parts of that which follows, 'on civil and religious architecture,' will not furnish a considerable portion. Inquiries after antient roads, camps, and castles, whether

* "Here's to thee, old apple tree," &c.

Roman or otherwise, can afford little satisfaction to those who are unacquainted with the spot, or are destitute of leisure and opportunity to examine other records or representations, or have no particular taste for these researches. It must, however, be acknowleged that Mr. Polwhele has exerted his best endeavours both in his own narration, and in supplying numerous quotations, remarks, &c. from other writers. We cannot doubt that he had sufficient reason for saying, as he does, at the close of the chapter;—'Thus have I in some degree executed what I proposed, though not without much labour, or rather irksomeness, from the various minutiæ which solicited attention, and which it was extremely difficult to bring together into one connected view. The *wearisomeness* of the task was great, and the *unsatisfactoriness* of having consumed more time in examining the vestiges of a castle, than would have been necessary for the discussion of the most interesting topic, will hardly be repaid by the partial approbation of a few, whose minds are turned to this species of research; whilst the pains I have taken, and the value of what I have performed, are equally beyond the comprehension of many who read, and judge, and, scrupling not to disseminate their ideas, are able to influence the public opinion.' We can readily allow that Mr. P.'s employment may have often proved very fatiguing; and we can perceive that he is hurt by censures which we apprehend to have been, in part at least, unmerited.

The portion of this chapter, which adverts to 'the religious architecture,' will probably afford more amusement than the former.—Of the churches built in this early time, it is not to be expected that any remnants can exist; or, if such are supposed to be traced, they must be of a very dubious nature. Heathen temples, it may be concluded with probability, were gradually converted into places for christian worship; and some meaner structures were also no doubt erected by Britons themselves, or private houses were occasionally employed for the purpose: but we pass from these to sepulchral relics, Pagan and Christian.—The *barrow*, the *kistvaen*, or stone chest, and the *cromlech*, the *plain columnar stone* or stones, and the *inscribed*, all present themselves in their order: but it is impossible for us to accompany the writer in his progress. When treating of *barrows*, he proposes a few remarks which, he thinks, might contribute to elucidate that difficult passage of the second book of Kings, ch. v. 17. From the custom which is thought in some instances to have obtained, that neighbours and friends should bring from different parts quantities of earth to form this sort of memorial for a person deceased, who had been respected, or was of eminent station, he proceeds to inquire whether

whether the associates and dependants on a great man might not sometimes present him with earth for his sepulchre, previously to his decease; and whether priests or prophets might not deliver to him what might be regarded as consecrated earth, for the purpose. If any such practice had been left on record, or might it be admissible to reason on such a supposition, it would, he apprehends, contribute greatly to remove the obscurity of the proposal made by the Syrian General, "Shall there not, I pray thee, be given to thy servant *two mules burden of earth?*"—The words which immediately follow are supposed to add strength to the request,—which to us they seem not to do. In the description of Launceston castle, we have a farther reference to the history of the Old Testament:—but we hasten to other general topics.

Under the articles, 'agriculture, pasturage, &c.' we observe that the small mutton, fed on some distinguished spots, is extolled as peculiarly grateful; and its unusual flavour is by many persons attributed 'to snails coming forth from the sands, and spreading themselves over the verdure in the morning dews:' but this supposition the author can hardly allow himself to admit; sometimes, he remarks, the superiority of mutton is attributed to wild thyme, 'but sheep refuse thyme, yet they eat snails.' That our early British ancestors were accustomed to feed their cattle with turnips through the winter, Mr. Polwhele declines not to assert on the authority of the accurate Columella. He concludes that the Cornish people had flocks and herds, corn and orchards, before the Romans visited their shores; though that nation, wherever they came, attended so much to cultivation, that their visits were followed by remarkable amelioration and improvement. On the credit of Pliny, we are led to suppose that we are indebted to the Romans for *tim*, thyme, *rosmari*, rosemary, *pabi*, poppy, and peas, beans, lettuce, bete, radish, and fennel.—Asparagus is reported also to have been introduced by them, 'but this,' says Mr. P. 'is by no means so certain as that it grows wild at the Lizard.'

Mining is a subject which, in Cornwall, at all periods, must have afforded matter for speculation and remarks, to which we have not room to attend; nor can we inquire concerning manufactures, which, if not wholly introduced, must have been greatly and principally improved by the Romans. By what means Caractacus could have attained the numerous gold chains, said to be taken from him, it is difficult to pronounce; the present historian considers them as affording certain proof that the art of working gold and silver existed in Danmonium independent of Rome.—Concerning commerce, we doubt whe-

ther Pearls made a part of it, although Cæsar seems to speak of their being found on our coast; if they were here discovered, we should apprehend with this writer that they were pearls of no great price.—As to literature and learned men, in this period, and in this spot, little indeed can be expected. Some few persons of piety and real worth were employed in disseminating christian knowlege: but otherwise, of true learning and profitable science, there is scarcely any appearance. The holy-lying legends, and famous miracles, which afterward infested this corner of our isle, might fill many pages.

Of the manners and usages of the Danmonii, Diodorus has given an outline, which Mr. Polwhele says he has endeavoured to fill up in his history of Devonshire: little, therefore, is here offered on the subject. Hospitality seems to have been their distinguishing virtue; and we find it reported as a prevailing opinion, 'that the whole nation had better perish, than one person violate the laws of hospitality.'

In concluding this part of the history, some observations are made, which appear sufficient to confute the notion, too confidently suggested by Dr. Musgrave of Exeter, 'that the Romans never passed the Tamar.'—Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, advanced this position, apparently without due examination, in his edition of Camden's Britannia. Mr. Tonkin's sensible letter, here published, overturns the supposition, and the bishop's reply clearly abandons it; casting the whole blame on Dr. Musgrave, by whom he was misled.

We now come to Vol. II. or, as it is here styled, the second book of the history of Cornwall; from Vortigern to Edward I. It is well known that a perplexing intricacy involves the affairs of the Western provinces during the Heptarchy. Ambrosius and Uter Pendragon are prominent names in their annals: but the 'Hero of the West' seems to have been the enterprising Arthur, said to have been born at Tintagel castle, amid 'the wildness of a scene that seems the work of a magician.' Mr. Polwhele has not failed to present us with a curious legend, 'such as will, doubtless, amuse the common reader;'—and perhaps, some others, since here and there a part of the narrations may be true. It was not till the reign of Athelstan, son of Alfred, that the Cornish were reduced to a kind of subjection. The British spirit was not easily subdued; as may be perceived by the first and second chapters, treating, as in the former volume, 'of civil and military transactions,' and also 'of the civil and military constitution.' Under each of these heads, the reader may find accounts worthy of remark, and sometimes both amusing and instructive; though in other respects, and to many readers, dry and uninteresting. In the former volume, as he proceeded,

Mr. Polwhele occasionally furnished us with a sort of glossary, which must ever be acceptable to those who read with attention; while at the same time this collection of antient words and names tended to throw some light on the state of things among the early inhabitants of the country. In the present, we meet with, 'Names of parishes, chiefly so called from local circumstances;' and '*Places*, many of which give name to *Cornish families*:' among these, '*Polwhele*, the pool-work, and *Trelawny*, the wool-town by the water;'—to which are added a number of genealogical tables, employing more than twenty pages; and all will prove amusing to those whose minds have a biass towards etymologies, lineal descents, and such inquiries, which are occasionally of some use, and occasionally very deceitful. We insert a part of some observations on the manor of *Elerky* in the hundred of *Pider*, a name that signifies four in the Cornish language, or rather, perhaps, *Pouder*, the country of oaks, or *Poudre*, meaning the house of the Province, or the court-house. Concerning this *Elerky*, it is asked, 'whence is the name derived?' Mr. Tonkin, it is replied, derives it from *Elerk*, a swan, and makes *Elerky* to signify the swannery; adding that 'there are the remains of a large pool under the house, which seems to have been designed to that end!'

'In all that part of antiquarian researches, (proceeds the author,) where the eye is to be assisted by the imagination, and the past to be collected from broken appearances of the present; every active and lively mind is apt to cry out against the creative fancies of the *antiquarian poet*, and exclaim in the language of Shakespeare:

——— "As imagination bodies forth
The form of things unseen, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

'But this spirit of exclamation should be checked; what depends in any degree on *imagination*, may by minds without imagination be easily turned into ridicule. What is only to be inferred by the slow and painful collation of circumstances will be ridiculed at once by those who are too brisk to be slow, and too lively to take pains: and the very *ingeniousness* of antiquarians themselves will at times be a snare to them also; by inducing them to cut short the labour of investigation, to ridicule the dull laboriousness of conjecturing industry, and to leap over the difficulty which it will not take the trouble to remove. On the whole, therefore, I think Mr. Tonkin's etymology of *Elerky* to be the only one which is easy and natural, and his reference to 'the remains of a large pool under the house' to be sufficiently grounded. There has evidently been something of the kind there.'

The natives who are here mentioned as men of property, or seem to have held lands in Cornwall before that time, have

been distinguished under the appellations of *Tre* (a town), *Pol* (a head), *Pen* (a top); and numerous are the names which begin, at least, with the first two of these syllables.—The Earls or Princes of Cornwall have formerly resided in that county with great state, resembling that of the court of Wales; one little anecdote concerning which is thus related:—'It is remarkable that in Wales, the *Penhebogydd*, or master of the hawks, was the fourth officer in rank and dignity, and sat in the fourth place from his sovereign at the royal table; that he was permitted to drink no more than three times, lest, through intoxication, he should neglect his birds; and that when he was more than usually successful in his sports, the prince was obliged by law and custom, to rise up to receive him as he entered the hall, and sometimes to hold his stirrup, as he alighted from his horse.'—We observe not any particular authority cited for this odd but not unlikely custom.

The third chapter consists of ecclesiastical history. The progress of Christianity was slow; Theodoric, duke or prince of Cornwall, persecuted its professors; and the Saxons, a nation of soldiers, were very much indifferent if not adverse to it. Arthur is brought forwards as the greatest champion, at the beginning of the sixth century, in the Christian cause: but its prevalence in Cornwall is attributed chiefly to those who are called the saints from Ireland. Of its kind and nature, we have a specimen in a curious epistle of Adhelm, the first bishop of Sherborne, relating to the sacerdotal tonsure:

'It is addressed, "to my glorious lord *Geruntius*, king of the western kingdom, whom I, as God the searcher of hearts is my witness, do embrace with brotherly charity, and likewise to all God's priests inhabiting Danmonium." The Cornish, it seems, shaved only from ear to ear, while the Saxons, according to the usage of the Romish church, shaved all but the hinder part of the head. Such was the subject of our good bishop's epistle; containing, probably, neglected blessings and despised remonstrances. The British Geruntius would rather have given up his country to be deluged by the blood of his subjects, than have altered his mode of shaving at the instance of a Saxon bishop! So bigotted and so blind is superstition!'

Such was the religion of the times; and we are pleased to see the present author marking it with his hearty censure. Christianity was then very imperfectly understood; and though many might love the truth, and possess real piety, they were ignorant, unsuspecting, and misled by the artificial and aspiring,—who then, as at all times, lay in wait to deceive others and to exalt themselves. We transcribe a few lines with which this chapter concludes;

'This

'This then is an outline of our church history: it is a faithful, but a feeble outline. In the review of the times before us, we are surprized at a devotion (if such it might be called) the most fervent,—an enthusiasm almost insuperable by any obstacle in nature: and we wonder more when we see them united with unrelenting barbarity and the grossest impurities. Yet to the spirit of *religiousness* must we attribute the rapid organization of our ecclesiastical establishment. The zeal of our forefathers, indeed, was at one time blazing out, like a meteor, in romantic adventure; and, perhaps, like a meteor disappearing, without one salutary end; yet was the same zeal at other times exerted, for the good of many a fnture age, in the founding of cathedrals and churches, of colleges and hospitals.'

Chapter iv. which finishes this 2d volume, relates to 'civil, military, and religious architecture.' Here the attention of the historian is considerably occupied by the remains of antient castles; and religious structures employ many remaining pages, accompanied also by an account of towns, or villages, to which they are attached. It seems rather unfortunate for our antiquaries that they have fixed on the term, *Gothic*, to denominate some antient buildings, since Goths and Vandals knew as little of architecture as they did of religion. The knowlege which they might obtain, or the improvement which they might make, in this or other branches of civilized and polished life, after being for many years settled in Spain or other parts, where they beheld edifices constructed on the rules of Grecian or Roman art, is a different point of inquiry; as is also the advancement of their successors, the Moors and Mohammedans. It is, we suppose, in respect to these especially, that Mr. Polwhele employs the term *Saracenic*, when he informs us that 'In the reign of Henry the Third, the Saracenic or Gothic architecture seems to have been established in this county; whilst the circular gave way to the pointed arch, and the massive column yielded to the slender pillar.' As Mr. Polwhele observes, 'in the course of the present research, we have seen matters of a doubtful aspect:—hereafter, we shall seldom take refuge in conjecture; but shall point out with little hesitation, the mansion-house, the church, or the town, just rising into existence, attend its progress towards perfection, or trace its lapse into decay.'

Vol. III. completes the second book of this history, and presents the reader with the remaining chapters relative to the period from Vortigern to Edward I. The subjects are agriculture, gardening, mining, manufactures, commerce, language, literature, population, health, manners, diversions, superstitions, &c. A perusal of these pages may afford entertainment and instruction: but they are chiefly formed by extracts; and in general we incline to think that the author is careful and exact in his

his authorities.—We shall specify from this part of the work merely two passages, which may perhaps be acceptable to the readers of this article. The first relates to the early rate of rents for farms, hides, or plough-lands, an admeasurement at the present time by no means exactly ascertained: but we find instructions in the laws of Ina, West-Saxon king, that a "farm containing ten hides, was to pay ten casks of honey, three hundred loaves of bread, twelve casks of strong ale, two oxen, ten wethers, ten geese, twenty hens, ten cheeses, one cask of butter, twenty pounds of forage, five salmon, and one hundred eels."—Such was the method of defraying annual rent, by these or other articles, according to the nature of the farm, or custom of the country: although payments in money were not, even at that time, altogether unknown.—This short passage occurs at the very entrance of this part of Mr. P.'s history;—the other is at its end, and we transcribe it because of its relation to the prophecies of Merlin. Having mentioned the acts and exploits of Tregagle, of high renown in Cornubian annals, Mr. Polwhele thus continues:—

'Amid a variety of legendary personages crouding around me, I scarcely know where to close my narrative; still in the rear are there devils and saints without number. To draw, therefore, the curtain over all, I must conjure up Merlin, the enchanter and the prophet, who seems to have possessed a power over devils and saints. As an enchanter we have seen him in the story of Arthur: we are now to recognize him as a prophet. In the parish of Paul, on the sea-shore, is a rock called in Cornish, *Merlyn-Car*, or Merlin's rock. There, perhaps, he delivered that old prophecy in the Cornish tongue, foretelling the destruction of Paul church, Penzance, and Newlyn, long before they were in existence. It is as follows—Aga fyth tyer, war en meyne Merlyn, i. e. *There shall land on the stone Merlin*, Ara neb fyth Leskey, Paul, Penzance, hag Newlyn,—*those who shall burn Paul, Penzance, and Newlyn.*'

A quotation in the notes, from some other writer, observes,—'This prophecy was fulfilled when the Spaniards landed, *an meyne Merlyn*, in 1595, and burnt those very places; and so great was the conflagration at Paul, that the fire consumed the stone pillars of the church!'

The supplement comprehends many more pages than the other part of this volume: St. Michael's Mount, Penzance, the Land's End, the Scilly Isles, Roman castrametation, &c. &c. form this addition; concluding with an account of four urns, by the Rev. Malachi Hitchins, an article which has appeared in the last volume of Archæologia *. Various entertaining particulars are here detailed, and we also meet with several repetitions. We observe that Mr. Gough's assertions

* See Review for June last, p. 197.

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are sometimes called into question.—The work is accompanied by a great number of engravings, which will materially add to the pleasure of the reader. Hi.

ART. XVI. *The most remarkable Year in the Life of Augustus Von Kotzebue*; containing an Account of his Exile into Siberia, and other extraordinary Events which happened to him in Russia. Written by himself. Translated from the German, by the Rev. Benjamin Beresford, English Lecturer to the Queen of Prussia. 3 Vols. 12mo. 15s. Boards. R. Phillips.

FEW novels are more interesting, or display a more dramatic effect, than the present narrative of facts; and it is impossible to peruse it without esteeming the amiable qualities of the author. Yet much as we may applaud M. Kotzebue for his strong affections as a husband and a father, we cannot speak in high terms of his fortitude as a man, and must question his discretion in publishing some of his resolutions and sentiments. Though the circumstances of his arrest and exile awaken our liveliest pity, the treatment which he experienced was on the whole lenient, and we perceive no occasion which afforded the smallest pretext for suicide: yet more than once he tells us that he had determined on destroying himself, and expresses his obligations to Seneca for instructing him in a contempt of death. If such instances of pusillanimity actually occurred, ought he to have recorded them? ought he to have left any sentiment which could be adduced as a justification of the crime of suicide? and ought not rather the events of 'the most remarkable year in his life,' to have been quoted as a proof of the advantages which often ensue from a patient endurance of suffering? Afflictive as the circumstances appeared at their commencement, they must be considered as blessings rather than ills; or to resemble dark clouds, which, while they are passing over us, occasion a gloom, but produce consequences which add to the future richness and brilliancy of the prospect.—If M. Kotzebue's temporary persecution arose from his being a man of letters, his celebrity in that line gave him also consequence, and obtained him notice and respect. Like Simonides, he carried a fortune about him, of which neither robbers nor the frowns of an emperor could deprive him, and which procured him friends even in the heart of Siberia.

The cause of Paul's displeasure, which led to the writer's arrest on his entering Russia, is not fully explained: but it is sufficiently clear that something reported to have been written by Kotzebue had prejudiced the Emperor against him. Whatever was the ground of this harsh measure, which he ought not

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to have meditated after he had granted to Kotzebue a passport to enter his dominions, the order for his exile to Siberia was marked by no hardships which were not common to persons under arrest; and as soon as Paul had reason to believe that his detention was unjust, he not only hastened to restore his captive to liberty, but requested to be reconciled to him, and endeavoured to make him the most ample remuneration.

Perhaps, the circumstance which will most forcibly strike the reflecting reader, in the course of this pathetic detail, is the effect of arbitrary governments on the minds of all who are under their dominion. When the will of the prince is the only law, and when every man is liable, without any reason being given, to be arrested, torn from his property and the bosom of his family, and sent to a dungeon, or to perpetual exile, a debasing fear must oppress the public mind; the virtues of the heart are subdued; and if benevolence towards a state sufferer be displayed, it is with an apprehension at least that the spies of Government will convert that very act of kindness into a plea for persecution. What Englishman can read this narrative without being thankful for the enviable constitution under which he lives, and without considering the *Habeas Corpus* Act alone as a blessing for which he can scarcely pay too much? The most amiable sovereigns are liable to false impressions from their courtiers; and when to be suspected and to be guilty are the same, when trial is precluded, and punishment precedes conviction, every man is in danger; every man holds all that is dear in life on the precarious tenure of connivance; and innocence must often be involved in the most cruel sufferings. Let us rejoice that things are better understood and managed in Great Britain; and may such accounts as those now before us make us sensible of our real privileges, and endear us to our native country.

We shall endeavour to give the chief outlines of the narrative. After three years' absence from Russia, M. von Kotzebue requested permission to revisit it, with his wife and family: he obtained the desired passport, and entered on his journey, leaving Weimar on the 10th of April 1800. Scarcely, however, was he within the Russian confines when he was arrested with all his papers, by order of the Emperor, separated from his wife, and, instead of being taken to Petersburgh, as he expected, to have his case investigated, was carried under the escort of an officer and a Cossack to Siberia. On the road, he made his escape, but was retaken, and conducted first to Cusan, and ultimately to Tobolsk and Kurgan in Siberia. The mode of travelling, the events of the journey, the nature of the country, the people with whom he meets, and the state of manners,

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are described. Driven almost to despair by the unexpected separation from his wife and children, and uncertain of his fate, he took little interest in the surrounding scene; yet he is sufficiently descriptive to carry the reader along with him, and to give him a lively idea of himself and his situation in every stage of the journey. He speaks of the conduct of those to whose charge he was committed, notices with gratitude the kindness and the hospitality which he received, and gives various sketches of the character of Russians and Tartars.

When arrived at Tobolsk, he was permitted to take a servant; and at Kurgan, to which he was removed by the governor of Tobolsk, his living was extremely cheap, and for an exile in his circumstances not uncomfortable. For his lodging, indeed, he paid a most exorbitant price, considering the place: but the cheapness of provisions was more than a counterbalance; while his amusement will excite the envy of some of our sporting gentlemen, and almost incline them to wish for a short exile to Siberia:

'My way of living in general was as follows: I rose at six, and studied the Russian language for an hour; as not a soul in the town spoke any other, it was absolutely necessary to recover that knowledge which I had lost through disuse. I then took my breakfast, and sat down for some hours to the history of my misfortunes. After this task, which at length became pleasant to me, I usually walked on the banks of the Tobol in my bed-gown and slippers. I had marked out the extent of two verstes, which was my daily exercise, and, to make it more convenient, I could go there through the yard door unobserved. At my return I usually read Seneca; I then took my plain dinner, after which I indulged myself with an hour's nap, and when I awoke, took up Pallas or Gmelin, till Sokoloff called on me to take the diversion of shooting. On our return he generally drank tea with me, over which we repeated the story of our misfortunes, imparted to each other our hopes, or combated each other's fears. After his departure I again read Seneca, and eat a slice of bread and butter for my supper; I then played alone at *grande patience*,* and went to bed more or less sorrowful (I am almost ashamed to own it,) as the game had proved more or less successful.'—

'The diversion of shooting was extremely agreeable to me, though we were but ill provided for it. We possessed nothing more than two miserable guns, which generally missed fire four or five times before they went off. The whole town did not afford a pointer, nor even a spaniel to fetch our game out of the water. The neighbourhood being full of lakes and marshes, our principal sport consisted in shooting woodcocks and wild ducks; we were therefore obliged to perform the office of a spaniel ourselves, and wade up to our middle in water to look for our prey. My Polish friend was much more expert in this fatiguing exercise than I was. He would plunge into the deepest

'* A kind of fortune-telling game at cards.'

waters, and wade about for half an hour together, firing among the reeds, or looking for those birds which I had shot from the banks. He was equal to the best spaniel in every respect but his nose; and indeed a dog was not very necessary to us, on account of the great abundance of game. Never had I seen in Europe so many rooks in one flight, as I saw wild ducks of an hundred different sorts, in flocks in this country. Some were very small; some had round, others flat beaks; some long, and others short ones. There were some with short legs, others with long, and of grey or brown colours, or of black, with yellow beaks. Sometimes, though rarely, we met with the great Persian duck, of a rose colour, with black beak and a tuft on its head. Every time we shot at this bird, it screamed in a most lamentable manner, even when we had missed our aim.

'The species of woodcocks were likewise equally numerous and various. Some we saw of about the size of a pigeon, of a brown yellow colour, with long legs and a frill of feathers round their necks. They build their nests among the reeds, and they always fly about the fowler, and make a singular noise; we seldom shot at them, as their flesh has a disagreeable taste. Twice I discovered some birds as white as snow, and of the size of a goose, with long legs and beaks, which were both times seeking their food on the border of a lake; but they were so wild, that they flew away when we advanced within two hundred paces of them. I never was able to learn their names.

'Besides ducks and woodcocks, we found wild pigeons in abundance, and blackbirds, flying in such immense flocks, that wherever they alighted on a tuft of trees, they covered it entirely. Their flesh was delicious, but our small stock of powder obliged us to be very sparing of our shots.'

Though, however, M. Kotzebue's personal liberty was not abridged, like that of many state prisoners, he could not enjoy himself in Siberian wilds; and his mind was employed, as he tells us, in meditating an escape: but he was not under the necessity of putting this project in execution. He had not been long at Kurgan, before an ukase arrived from Paul, ordering him to be released and sent to Petersburgh at the expence of the Emperor. This change in the state of his affairs exhilirated his mind; and with expressions of gratitude for the generosity of the Emperor, and for the kind interest of the inhabitants of Kurgan, he hastened his departure. The particulars of his journey from Siberia to Petersburgh occupy many pages; we participate in his impatience and amiable feelings; and we pass over trivial occurrences, to notice his affecting interview with his wife, who had been conveyed to the capital to meet him:

'I was conversing with M. Fuchs, when Graumann, with the countenance of an angel, burst into the room: "Your wife is here," said he. I could not contain myself, but uttered a loud cry of joy. M. Fuchs had the delicacy to retire, to avoid disturbing the first moments of our re-union. Graumann was gone to conduct her to me.

me. I stood trembling at the window, which was just over the gateway: I saw my wife enter; I staggered towards the door; she rushed in, and fainted in my arms.

'Who can attempt the description of such a scene! I pity the man who cannnot enter into my feelings on this occasion. Yes, there are moments in life which counterbalance years, that compensate for a series of years of misery! I would not at this moment have relinquished for the world the remembrance of what I had suffered: the enjoyment of this one moment over-balanced it all.

'With the assistance of my friend, I had placed my wife on the only chair the room afforded. Kneeling down and hiding my face in her lap, I wept such tears as I had never wept before, and waited till her senses should return. She recovered, and hanging affectionately over me, mingled her tears with mine My friend walked silently about the room; he was much affected; he was not an indifferent spectator of this affecting scene; he shared in the transports of it. Generous man! This hour has recompensed thee for all thou hast done for me and mine: Thou hast enjoyed a scene which is not often represented on the great stage of the world, and thou felt that thy disinterested friendship had contributed to prepare it.

'After the first transports of delight had in some degree subsided, after we had recovered our speech, what questions we had to ask! What answers! What broken recitals and narrations! How often did we interrupt each other, and smile and kiss off the tear that bedewed our cheeks! It seemed as if our graves had been opened, as if we were rising from the earth, and had become two celestial substances, enjoyed a new union in a better world, and casting a last look upon the sufferings we had undergone in our terrestrial career.'

To augment this happiness, says he, 'I received on the 13th of August the copy of an ukase, by which the Emper or bestowed on me, free of service, the estate of Worrokull, situated in Livonia, and belonging to the crown. This estate, which contains four hundred souls, and brings me in four thousand roubles a year upon lease, (900*l.*) together with a commodious mansion-house, and advantages of various kinds, was a gift truly Imperial, and affords the most unequivocal proof of my innocence.' Now, all is prosperity; and, from being an object of displeasure, Kotzebue becomes a great favourite with the Emperor, has frequent interviews with him, is appointed to manage the German court theatre, to give a full account of the Emperor's new palace of Michailof, and is employed by him in drawing up his curious challenge to the Sovereigns of Europe.

M. Kotzebue seems to attribute his release to the favourable impression made on Paul's mind by a piece of his composition, inuitled "The Emperor's head Coachman." For this drama, the Emperor presented a valuable ring to the supposed author: but he honourably confessed that he was only a translator, and that it was one of M. Kotzebue's productions. Paul then sent for

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it, perused it several times, confessed that '*he had done the author wrong, that he owed him reparation, that he thought it incumbent on him to make him a present, equal to that conferred on his father's coachman* *;' and that very moment he dispatched the courier to Siberia. Was it vanity or virtue which urged the Emperor to this conduct? It was at least a solitary instance of repentance; for he did not relent towards the other exiles.

The death of this emperor is very slightly noticed. M. Kotzebue merely mentions his last interview, and 'the winding stair-case,' since become very celebrated. He thus, at the conclusion, depicts his character:

'Peace to the ashes of a man, whose faults may be ascribed, in a great measure, to the nature of his education, to the extraordinary events that distinguished the period of his reign, and to the characters of the people who surrounded him! a man, who might often have been mistaken with regard to the *means* he employed to do good, but whose invariable aim was to be *good* and *just*; who scattered innumerable benefits around him, yet saw nothing but noxious plants spring up, whose blossoms pleased his eye, while their poisonous vapour tarnished and destroyed him!'

Many pages are filled in the last volume with a description of the magnificent palace of Michailoff, and with an Appendix containing strictures on the "Secret Memoirs of the Court of Russia:" the former, however, makes no essential part of the narrative; and the latter, though a proof of M. Kotzebue's zeal in vindication of the Russians against assertions which are pronounced to be unfounded, contains so many particulars as to preclude our specification. This author is grateful for the favours which he received: but none of the smiles of fortune could make him feel at ease under the Russian Government.

ART. XVII. *Travels from Berlin through Switzerland to Paris, in the Year* 1804. By Augustus Von Kotzebue, &c. &c. Translated from the German. 3 Vols. 8vo. 15s. Boards. R. Phillips.

SOME of our preceding numbers have exhibited views of the French people and capital, taken from publications which might have been suspected to have received a national colouring, to have been prepared for the meridian of London, and to be adapted to the prejudices of the British public: we may now gratify our curiosity by surveying the pictures of the same objects drawn by a German, and we shall not find any material disagreement in the exhibitions. Kotzebue is a keen ob-

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* 20,000 roubles.

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server and good draftsman. Like Holcroft, he paints from the life, and seems to make his characters live in the representation. Like him, too, he developes with striking effect the moral character of the Parisians, and affords ample traits of their frivolity, dissipation, and profligacy. He comments with ease and pleasantry on the scenery and figures which pass in review. His pictures do not betray marks of imitation, and if his remarks be cursory, they are however his own. 'Not a word,' he tells us, 'has been written without his being persuaded of its truth; but (he adds) I have written some words that the reader will not find here.' When 'the tide of time shall alter forms, and the danger of being saluted with a shower of stones from a meteor shall be over,' he encourages us to look for a more complete developement of his opinions; and by uniting this passage in the advertisement with the last line of the work, and its allusions to *the shores of Cayenne*, we can easily guess to what this enigmatical language refers.

Before he commences the grand display of the French metropolis, M. Von Kotzebue amuses us with some preliminary sketches taken in his route from Berlin, through Swisserland and Lyons. As he enters Zurich, however, he protests against picturesque descriptions: but the power of the surrounding scenery forces him, *malgrè lui*, to make a pencil of his pen:

'I am now in Switzerland, you see; but do not expect any picturesque description of its great natural beauties. Travels in Switzerland are to be had by the dozen, good, bad, and indifferent; and it is not only an exhausted subject to speak of the wonders of nature in this country, but it had been better from the beginning, if nothing at all had been said of them: for, to be candid, has the *description* of a beautiful district, even from the hand of a master, ever conveyed a striking image to your mind? To mine it never has.

'A person may paint a lake on the right, with its shores interspersed with delightful villas, point out the chain of the Jura on the left, place Montblanc in the back-ground, &c. He may use, on this occasion, the picturesque language of poetry: yet, in my mind, it will produce only a confused image of all these objects—confused, I say, and not even resembling the original: it hovers before me, and in vain I try to seize it.

'I have, therefore, always been an enemy to such descriptions. A person ought to see Switzerland with his own eyes, just as he ought to hear a concert with his own ears. He who paints countries with words, does still less than the person who hums a symphony: therefore I neither can nor will say any thing of Switzerland, but that I have here and there seen spots, where the Almighty may perhaps have stood, when he surveyed the world after the creation, and said: "It is good."

'The fall of the Rhine did not exceed my expectation, though I was highly gratified by it. Many travellers have endeavoured to re-

present to me the effect of this view as inferior to what I found it in reality. It is a grand sight, of which no pen ought to attempt the description. I was much charmed with the environs of Zurich, and perhaps more so than with any other place, as my stay was rendered additionally interesting by the worth of the people.

'The perspective from *Bugeli* across the lake, of the ice-clad mountains, is extremely captivating; but the prospect from the apartments of the inn, bearing the sign of the Sword, at which I put up, is more attractive, or at least more variegated. This perspective has often been mentioned *en passant*. I will more circumstantially—not describe (God forbid,) but only mention all that is to be seen.

'The room is a corner room. If you open a window to the left, you see the river *Limmat* below you, with a very broad bridge over it, lined on both sides with women selling fruit and vegetables, with groups of French chasseurs walking among them. The main-guard of these soldiers is on the opposite side of the bridge.

'You cannot conceive what stir and bustle prevail here. Downwards, to the left, you see, along the river, two long streets and a part of the town. If you open the window on the right, you behold, at your feet, an open country, and straight before you the Lake of Zurich, surrounded by charming villas, and skirted by the Alps, on whose summits the snowy cliffs rear their hoary heads.

'This amphitheatre, forming a contrast of polished and rude nature, together with the bustle of men immediately below, is incomparable. The beautiful walks about Zurich would even tempt the gouty to exercise.'

On the road from Geneva to Cerdon, the sublimity of nature again conquers his resolution to avoid the style of the picturesque travellers, and he is betrayed into a description; for which he indeed makes an apology: but which, had he not previously foresworn it, would have required from him nothing of this sort. What a picture is presented to the imagination in this passage!

'I was most agreeably surprized on my way from Geneva hither. I was ignorant that I should see such districts, as leave every thing I saw in Switzerland far behind them. Every one who traverses that country has something to say concerning it; thinking he has been admiring the most splendid scenes which nature exhibits; but most travellers would, like me, be amazed, were they but to continue their route to Lyons,—winding their way through fort *L'Ecluse*, where, between the rushing Rhone and the towering rocks, the way seems closed even to the sliding lizard; were they to see the wild, the awfully romantic and rugged cliffs, from which, at small distances of scarcely one hundred yards, the water sometimes furiously precipitates itself, sometimes trickles down, but often only oozes through the stones, and decks whole mountains with a glistening brilliancy.

'Thus you proceed as far as the neighbourhood of Avranche, constantly beholding under your feet, the thousand meanders of the hoarse Rhone, which vainly tries to dash its foam over the countless vineyards,

vineyards, till at length it rushes, roaring, into an unfathomable abyss of rocks, and vanishes entirely. Three hundred yards farther it breaks forth again with impetuosity, and hastens to join its bride, the Saone. The space in which it rolls its waves, deep in the bosom of the earth, is over-arched with excavated rocks. In the rainy season, the tomb which swallows up the Rhone and vomits it forth again, is too small to receive the whole volume of its waters. They then flow partly over the surface, and thus two rivers run, side by side, separated only by a slight partition of rocks.

'Proceeding farther, you every moment expect to behold the end of your journey; but yonder, where the rocks seem to close, the path suddenly winds between them, and a new romantic world opens to your astonished sight. Here a small lake, there steep shelving rocks, with winding foot-paths. Between huge masses of fantastically towering stones, you behold a vineyard, extorted, as it were, from nature; here again are lonely mills, supported by rugged cliffs from which cascades seem to pour on the roofs of the houses beneath.

'Held in uninterrupted amazement, you thus move forwards to the environs of Nantua, where you enter a valley, which I feel tempted to call the Valley of Despair. Any thing so wildly awful I never beheld. The lonely, scattered houses seem to have been built by some Crusoe, who was wrecked in the great world. Here, as in Nova Zembla, the sun is never seen in winter; the black and naked rocks wind into dungeons; the songs of birds are not mingled with the murmur of the streams, as they foam down the crags; but the scanty fields, which man with laborious industry has stolen from frowning nature, are surrounded by cold marshes.

'The road again winds; you are presently in the middle of Nantua, a gay, little town, in spite of the rocks which rear their crags above all the houses. No sooner have you passed this place, than you are again surrounded by scenery wildly picturesque. It is no longer composed of wavy ridges of mountains, but is formed by stones of extraordinary figures, which stand upright, and which some revolution of the earth, in the dark ages of antiquity, has placed in their present situation—figures, which you are sometimes ready to swear are gigantic statues, the workmanship of some barbarous period. Beyond Nantua to the right, for instance, you see the figure of a giant on a cliff, who, like the king of the country, has surveyed, perhaps for thousands of years, the surrounding districts.

'You then discover, here and there, ruins of old castles, cliffs, and caverns; to reach which it is necessary to be drawn up with ropes; deeply furrowed rocks, ploughed for centuries by showers of rain, interspersed with vineyards and new crosses, the evidences of industry and returning piety. You at length reach a very narrow, cold valley, shaded by gloomy pine-trees. It is closed at the extremity by rugged rocks; and behind this craggy wall, nature, enthroned in all her majesty, has reserved for you the most enchanting spectacle.

'Stepping, as from behind a scene, you suddenly behold a narrow, smiling dale; you see on the left cascades, great and small, precipitating themselves from higher or lower ranges of rocks; large and small brooks murmuring down, and uniting at the bottom, meander

through the verdant meadows. Behind rises a decayed castle, on a cliff, almost entirely excavated by the water; and farther on to the left are the ruins of another castle, to which the watch-tower, on a more distant ridge, and still in good preservation, no longer affords protection. On the right you discover steep detached rocks, resembling a wall of freestone, and at top forming a menacing vault, beneath which the traveller steals with horror; for here and there detached masses of stone which have fallen down, seem to warn him of the danger.

'Yet beneath this terrific vault the blue fruit of the vine is still seen to sparkle, and close to its brink stands a new house, raised high into the air by the projecting stones: the back ground of this divinely beautiful valley is closed by the little town of Cerdon, and its hospitable white houses.

'Pardon me, if, unfaithful to my resolution, I have almost been betrayed into a description. Alas! here it was that I again, for the first time, experienced a sensation of returning serenity. Really the beauties of the road from Geneva to Cerdon are alone worth a journey; and particularly during the vintage, when gay groupes are every where in motion, and every one confesses, laughing, that he has not vessels enough to collect the blessings of nature. You meet every moment large waggons containing open casks full of grapes, or observe barrels standing in long rows by the road-side. Both old and young are occupied in pressing the fruit. If the sight of it tempt you, and you are thirsty, you need but to ask. A fair labourer imdiately appears, and presents you with a basket of picked grapes. *Prenez tant que vous voudrez*, says the owner of the vineyard, *vous ne payerez rien*. That is, 'take as many as you please, they will cost you nothing.'

M. Kotzebue takes notice of the remarkable objects in the city of Lyons; and in passing thence to Paris, he enumerates the vexations and impositions to which a traveller is exposed in France, particularly endeavouring to dissuade him from travelling post: but we must make no more selections from the prefatory chapter.

A proverb introduces this author's description of Paris, contained in four letters to a lady: "Tell me how your room looks, and I will tell you what kind of man you are." Considering the capital as 'the room of a nation,' M. Kotzebue takes a survey of its various furniture; and from the circumstances which strike his observation, he decides what kind of men the Parisians are. As he walks along the streets, he observes every object which draws the attention and makes the amusement of the populace. Lottery prophets, and conjurers privileged by the police, trivial exhibitions, mendicants, mountebanks, portable booths, book-stalls, restaurateurs, the childish manœuvring near the new bridge of the flat-bottomed boats intended for the invasion of England, music, picture-stalls, caricatures,

toy-shops, jugglers, rope-dancers, women remarkable for long beards, or muscular strength, fire-eaters, asbestos burners, &c. &c. &c. are adduced to prove the ignorance and the turn of the common people, the facility with which they are amused, and the manner in which they fill up their time.

The first volume concludes with a warm defence of the beautiful Madame Recamier against her calumniators; in which her beneficence, modesty, and understanding are highly extolled.

In Vol. II. we are presented with accounts of the museums of the French monuments and of the Louvre, of the cabinet of curiosities, of remarkable edifices, &c. of painters and their work-shops, of the dress, meals, and temper of mind of the Parisians, and of their societies and amusements.

Having patiently attended the tribunals of criminal justice, this traveller gives it as his opinion that the proceedings in them are conducted in such a manner, that he does not know how they could be managed better.

The literary institutions of Paris also extort his praise, and he remarks that 'there is no place in the world, even London not excepted, where so much intellectual food is offered at such a cheap rate.'

Volume III. opens with a delineation of the Palais Royal, of the Luxemburg, Hotel des Invalides, of the Jardin des Plantes, gallery of Natural History, and Anatomical Cabinet. M. Kotzebue's survey of heads and petrified bones in the latter collection inclines him to a belief which, for the sake of humanity, we cannot admit, and against which experience bears a most decisive protest; for many blacks who have enjoyed the benefits of education have shewn no deficiency of intellect. We give the passage:

'A melancholy reflection offers itself here for the defenders of the humanity and liberty of the negroes, which is, that the heads of those negroes make exactly a mongrel species between men and monkeys; they are quite as *distorted* as those of the apes, and the chin like them goes *inwards*. Thus it is very possible that the blacks are not our brethren.'

An amusing narrative of a pretended Dauphin occupies a considerable space, but it is too improbable to gain credit.

From Kotzebue, as a dramatic author, a long account of the French theatres might be expected: but we shall pass it over, to hasten to the Miscellaneous Observations and Fragments with which the work concludes. Here he exhibits various sketches of manners and character. He describes the hours of dinner, female appetites, the singular advertisements which appear, the expedients of the ci-devant Noblesse to ob-

tain charity, the affectation of the French beaux, the fashionable parties, the fair sex turned amateurs, the ease with which the Paris ladies receive their lovers, and the levity of their devotion, &c. The following passage will serve as a specimen of the bold strokes to be found in these unfinished pictures:

'The youthful fair are now likewise *amateurs of the arts*. A girl scarcely fifteen years old will stand before *David*'s painting, and, attentively gazing through her opera glass at the stark-naked Sabine, will observe, that such a muscle is full of energy, but such a one like nothing. As the pretty accomplishment of holding a fan before one's eyes was not to be entirely suppressed, but was, however, found troublesome, recourse has been had to the medium of *fixing the opera-glass between the fan-sticks*, which is a complete remedy.

'Both mother and daughter now dress alike, they *thou* one another, and if they wrangle, neither will give way. Both dance *la gavotte*; they sing, play at cards, ride home separately, commit follies, intrust them to one another, they scold each other, and both domineer in the family. The only thing in which they differ, is, that the mother wears *diamonds*, and the daughter *flowers*.

'A young man from the country came on a visit to a young lady betrothed to him, he found her *tête-à-tête* with a young man, having before her an *academie*, (a small statue of plaster of Paris): to learn drawing, she took lessons in anatomy. "We are just now," said her master, "upon the muscles of the loins, let us for the present get to the abdomen."—Her lover asking where her mother was, "O," replies she, "the little rake! she was waltzing too much last night."—After this, she requested her intended spouse to accompany her to the riding-house, where, on her arrival, she jumped upon a brisk horse, and, galloping away like lightning, left the poor country lout staring open-mouthed at the disappearance of his vision.

'From the riding-house she went to the swimming-school, (*école de natation*) where the gentle bride entered a closet, and soon after appeared in a large bathing shirt, which having dropt, she stood exposed to view in nankeen waistcoat and pantaloons closely fitting her body, and with these she jumped into the water. Her bridegroom, who never hoped to see all these charms before the wedding day, let her swim, hastened home, helped himself to put his horses before the carriage, and with the utmost precipitancy, nay, even without taking leave, returned to the country.'

The circumstance which afforded M. Kotzebue the greatest pleasure, and on which he comments with enthusiastic admiration, is the encouragement given to men of talents in France; with the care taken of literary property, by which an author is made independent, and the fair fruits of genius secured to him against the attempts of pirates.

This foreigner's estimate of the expence of living in Paris differs from some which we have lately seen:

'However much has been said abroad of the dearness of provisions in Paris, I did not find it so; but I am rather convinced that one may

may live, in the same manner, much cheaper here than at Berlin. As to Petersburgh, it admits of no comparison. I myself for instance, lived in one of the best streets in that city, in the *Hotel d' Angleterre*, near the *Palais Royal*, and in the vicinity of five or six theatres. My lodgings consisted of a servant's hall, with stoves, a drawing-room, a bed room, a study, a dressing room, a small room for my valet, an *entresol*, and a wood house. The chimneys were of marble, the floors covered with beautiful carpets, silk and tapestry hangings, clocks, large pier glasses, and elegant papering; for all which I paid twelve louis-d'ors per month. In very good but more distant parts of the town, all this may be had for an eighth of this price. Yet I cannot forbear observing here, that a banishment of the English from Paris has brought on a considerable reduction of the terms: shortly before this happened, my lodgings were let for twenty louis d'ors. With regard to eating and drinking, I have already been sufficiently explicit. For two shillings, or two and eight pence, a person may dine well, and drink his pint of wine Equipages and theatres are dear. A suit of the best cloth may be had from five to six pounds, and the best boots from sixteen to twenty shillings.'

On the whole, M. Kotzebue endeavours to be a fair reporter, weighing the good and the bad in equal scales.

Mo-y.

ART. XVIII. *The Grampians Desolate*, a Poem; by Alexander Campbell. 8vo. pp. 330. 10s. 6d. boards. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

A PREFATORY note informs us that, 'the profits arising from the sale of this edition of the present poem are intended to lay the foundation of a fund for the aid of industrious peasants and tradesmen, who shall hereafter incline to become settlers, or cultivators of WASTE LAND in any part of Great Britain.'—We regret, then, that we cannot second this notable instance of generosity, with all the 'patriot's ardour, and the critic's praise:'—but really our views of political economy are not at variance with the introduction of sheep-farms into the Highlands of Scotland; and Mr. Campbell's poetry is fully as 'desolate' as the mountains which he commiserates. Dr. Johnson had insinuated that, when the Scotch had not *kale*, they probably had nothing; and, without the aid of six wailing cantos, we were always charitably disposed to sympathize with the natives of their hills, until the following bill of fare (which, though recorded in verse, has much of the semblance of solid matter of fact,) convinced us that they are by no means very marked objects of compassion:

'Now groans the social board 'neath viands good,
(What Scotian swains deem admirable food!)
Here *sheep-head-broth* just reeking from the pot,
There a capacious *haggis* hissing hot,

Here fat *kail-brose*, a dish beyond compare,
There *beef* and *greens*, O most delicious fare!
Here smokes a *surloin*, savoury, brown, and nice,
For *whoso* wants an ample, juicy slice.
There *venison* (chief of viands) lures the eye,
(For which the epicure oft heaves a sigh);
Here *mutton* small, reared on the mountain-waste,
Of tender fibre and of luscious taste;
There *salmon*, of the scaly race the pride,
Firm, fresh, and recent from the water-side.
—Lo, what a generous feast, salubrious, strong!
How keenly dash the gladsome guests among
The various dishes!—sated, now they pause,
And drink a bumper-toast to freedom's cause.'—

Even the Highland bees, we may presume, partake of plenteous and copious cheer; for they disdain to commit murder, except an enemy invade their borders:

'So thus an *apiary* well-stored with swarms,
Who, though possessed of—yet ne'er fly to arms,
Save when invaded,—then, in self defence
To combat, fall, or conquer most propense,
Enraged, forthwith they pour upon the foe,
And shafts envenomed lay the spoilers low!'

The very grass is disposed to be contemplative:

'Two-thirds or more of hill grass is required,
From noise and hurry free—serene, retired.'

Nor is it the least of public blessings, that the Gaël may laugh at the art and the bills of the apothecary:

'Thus, wild *dwarf-myrtle* of the moorish waste,
(Of odour fragrant, but of acrid taste),
Its virtue vermifuge is highly prized,
Nor bitter seems when skilfully disguis'd;
Th' astringent *tormentil* that spreads the heath,
The caustic *spearwort* of the lake beneath,
The kindly *grounsel*, meet for healing sores,
The precious *eye-bright* that lost sight restores,
The styptic *milfoil*, drastic *clubmoss* wild,
And *lovage* warm, carminative, yet mild,
The fragrant *rosewort*, head-ache's sovereign cure,
The *fox-glove* deadly, yet, specific sure
In bloated dropsies—sometimes in decline,
The *gentian* bitter, yet stomachic fine,
The nutrient *orchis* of the waste and wood,
And mountain *burdock*, most salubrious food.'

Let not the Scottish Highlander dread death or famine:

'When murrain rages, or when famine reigns,
And desolates the hills, or blights the plains,

Go

Go cheerly search for herbs—the wood or waste
Possess abundance—grateful to the taste,
Salubrious, nourishing, when dressed with care—
By hunger season'd, luscious seems the fare.
And should thy lot be cast where billows roar,
Even there, go pick thy food along the shore,
For man and beast may satisfy their wants,
So long as sable rocks rear rich sea-plants.'

The mention of *orchards* on the Grampians struck us as a poetical licence, till we found that they yield only haws, hazel-nuts, and whortle-berries:

' There cull the billberry of lustre blue,
And spreading cranberry of crimson hue,
With jetty crow-berries your thirst now slake,
But be aware how much of those you take.'

We believe that Mr. Campbell has read Virgil's Georgics, Goldsmith's Deserted Village, and other excellent models: but he has not copied from them with much grace and felicity. In the following prosaic lines, we can trace some semblance of the ghost of Maro:

' If near the sea thy grange and pastures are,
Sea-ware spread o'er thy fields with lib'ral care,
And where it is abundant, with due help,
Convert the precious ware to purest *kelp.*
Thus every gift of nature turn to use,
For true economy admits not of *misuse.*
' Those rural labours, various to ensure
Against encroachments that oppress the poor,
Let plain and simple salutary laws
Respecting *store farms*, clear in every clause,
Be framed, and pass'd—and giving full effect
By sanction senatorial to protect,
The rights and pivileges well defin'd,
Of rural industry of every kind.'

Our poet's lyre, however, sometimes sounds a louder and a loftier strain, bordering on the Homeric:

' As when in ire, contentious kites and crows,
High pois'd on wing, from chattering come to blows,
Sublime they mingling wheel from hill to hill,
And caw and scream, and whet the beek and bill—
'Tis horrid uproar all! while crow meets kite,
Lo! how they tug and thwack, and peck and smite.'

The appearance of the herrings is also announced with a degree of animation and bustle peculiarly suited to the subject:

' They come! they come! the scaly hordes appear!
Lo there!—See yonder! now behold them here!'

Some-

Sometimes, we perceive a noble disdain of the vulgar rules of syntax; as,

> ' To all *belong* the produce of our lands,'
> ' Where luscious herbage in succession *rise.*'
> ' These self same hills and vales *was* wont resound.'
> ' While round them *flourish* every object dear.'
> —— ' Nor sun nor moon *relume*
> The cheerless vale.'

The subsequent lines are, perhaps, the most tolerable in the whole performance:

> ' Or should the man of thought, revolving deep,
> Heaven in his eye, his wakeful vigils keep,
> In noiseless search mid learning's secret store,
> Retire with BACON, or with NEWTON soar.
> When truth and reason hold their mild controul,
> Thus arts and sciences expand the soul;
> While peace, abundance, sweet contentment, ease,
> Love, and true friendship, all combined to please,
> Shall lead to man's enjoyments, GOD hath given,
> While bright-ey'd hope triumphant points to heaven.'

The notes, which are extensive, and in plain prose, display an intimate acquaintance with Highland customs and manners. At page 171, the author gives an affecting relation of the distresses of a poor family, who had quitted their native mountains, without any fixed plan of settlement: but the passage is too long for insertion.—The reasons alleged for rearing the native sheep, in preference to other races, are sensible, and, we think, conclusive.—Some curious notices will also be found (p. 262.) respecting the different sorts of dances peculiar to the Highlands, and the music of the bagpipe.

To this work is annexed the prospectus of a new agricultural insitution, or fund of aid for the cultivators of waste land. In submitting his thoughts on this important subject to the consideration of the public, we doubt not that the author is influenced by the most pure and honourable motives; and we trust that his exertions may contribute to the welfare of his country, though we cannot flatter him with the assurance that he has ' applied with energy, judgment, and taste, the rules of the art of poetry.'

Muir.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1805.

GEOGRAPHY.

Art. 19. *A General and Classical Atlas:* accompanied with a concise Treatise on the Principles of Geography, and with a few practical Remarks on the Application of Maps to the Purpose of Instruction By the Rev. Edward Patteson, M A. of Richmond, Surrey. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.; inferior Edition 2l. 2s. Rivingtons, &c. 1804.

Of the present collection, the special object is the instruction of young Students; and, on this account, every map is accompanied with a blank map, or containing only the principal circles, outlines of countries, &c. Notwithstanding the explanations of the author, we confess that we do not perceive the utility of these blank maps. Mr. Patteson has also prefixed what he calls *Principles of Geography*; in which, in a style not the most unambitious and unadorned, he writes emphatically, by writing almost every fifth word in *Italics*. This custom does not please us; and in spite of it, during the perusal of the *Principles of Geogr phy*, in which some brief and uninstructive history is introduced, lethargy more than once stole on us unbidden.

The first part only is now before us, containing all the letter-press, and about half of the maps; viz. sixteen in number. R.W.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

Art. 20. *Two Tracts*, first, *Thoughts concerning the Uses of Clay Marl as Manure*; second, *Thoughts or Queries concerning the Uses of Agricultural Salts*, in the Manufacture of Manures; and also concerning the proper Modes of decomposing Pit-Coal, Wood, Peat, Sods, and Weeds, to increase the future Means of making Manure. Also an Appendix, containing, first, Thoughts concerning puncturing Wood for its Preservation; and, secondly, concerning the Erection of Kilns at New Malton, in Yorkshire, to extract Tar from Pit-Coal, and use the Coke in the Calcination of Lime-stone. By the Hon. and Rev. James Cochrane, Vicar of Mansfield, York, &c. 8vo. 2s. Mawman.

Much is here promised, but little is executed to the sstisfaction of the reader. Mr. Cochrane's manner is rambling and desultory: and, as he professes himself to be no chemist, he does not seem justified in giving a chemical lecture to the agriculturist. The use of marl as manure is no novelty, though the directions here given to boil peat for that purpose are perfectly new: but we apprehend that farmers will require some evidence of the utility of Mr C.'s speculations, before they will erect buildings and furnaces on peat-bogs, for the purpose of peat-baking and boiling. The specimen of thoughts in the two Tracts will justify us in passing over the Appendix in silence. Mo-y.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

Art. 21. *Recueil d'Historiettes,* &c. A Collection of amusing little Stories and Conversations: with an easy and progressive Method of construing French into English, for the Use of young Persons learning the French Language. By A. Cizos. 12mo. 2 Vols. Boards. Printed at Liverpool.

The opinion of a teacher, who can speak from experience, is the most desirable on books of instruction in any language: but, as far as we can judge, the method pursued in these volumes is not likely to prove beneficial to the pupil. We observe that the English construction and the *parsing* are not founded on any just principles of grammar, and must continually give erroneous notions of the force of the language, and the real meaning of the words. For instance—'*est ce que.*—is it because.' This gives the sense, it is true: but not the strict grammatical sense: for the expression is in reality elliptical, and *que* is the accusative singular of *qui* governed by a verb understood. To render it therefore literally, it should be—Is this (the cause) which (follows) namely, &c.—Again, in the parsing index, to call the expression '*à l'egard de,*' a preposition, is to deceive a child. It consists of the two prepositions (*a* and *de,*) the article (*le*) and the noun (*égard*). These things ought to be taught to children simply and truly as they are. Mon.

Art. 22. *Instruction for Youth,* in a Series of Lectures on moral and religious Subjects. Intended for the Use of Schools and Families. Vols. I. and II. By Richard Wright. 12mo. 7s. Boards. Vidler, &c.

Persons above the class of youth may derive pleasure and improvement from these lectures, which treat of most important subjects in a very methodical and lucid manner. Animated with the commendable desire of establishing the religion of the rising generation on the firmest basis, of preventing the seeds of infidelity from taking root in early life, and of suggesting those views of the Gospel which are not less amiable than just, Mr. Wright prepared and delivered to a number of young persons a series of Lectures on the Being, Perfections, and Providence of God, and on the Evidences, Nature and Design of Christianity. In the first volume, he endeavours to demonstrate the great principles of *natural,* and in the second those of *revealed* religion. Throughout the whole series, the Lecturer neatly arranges his ideas, expresses himself with perspicuity, and does not tire by prolixity. His continual endeavour is to afford to his young friends clear apprehensions of religion, to make faith the result of inquiry, and the profession of Christianity to spring from a heart-felt conviction of its truth, and an admiration of its divine contents. This is the proper method of conducting religious education. We should first lay the broad foundation on general principles, before we proceed to discuss the discriminating doctrines of particular sects; and if this course were adopted, it is very probable that the church would have fewer enemies without and fewer bigots within. By persevering in that system of religious education which teaches words without ideas, young persons acquire by degrees a kind of *parrot*-devotion; and, as Mr.

Mr. Wright observes, 'a man who uses words without ideas is little better than a speaking statue.' In the repetition of certain catechisms, children can be considered as nothing better than speaking statues; and parents are not sufficiently aware of the consequences of giving their children a habit of using the tongue unconnected with the mind.

We recommend these lectures as calculated to make men religious on principle, to cause faith and knowlege to go hand in hand. Mr. Wright does not descend to discuss the controverted articles of faith; and so far his observations are adapted to Christians in general: but it must not be concealed that his rational and liberal views of the Gospel will not be alike acceptable to all parties.

The first volume contains eight lectures, including a preliminary address, on the Existence of God—on what can be known of God, on his Government and Providence—and answers to the principal objections which have been made to his existence and government.

Volume the second includes an equal number of lectures, on the temper of mind in which religious inquiries ought to be pursued—on the necessity of revelation—on the historic proofs and credibility of the Gospel—on the effects of the Gospel—on its nature or distinguishing properties—on its design and purpose—and on the objections which have been urged against it.

The design of Christianity is exhibited in eight particulars. 1. To enlighten the world. 2. To destroy superstition, and to establish the doctrine and worship of one God, throughout the earth. 3. To assure all men of, and to prepare them for, a future state. 4. To make all men righteous. 5. To produce universal peace. 6. To unite all mankind together as one family. 7. To produce universal liberty. 8. To make all mankind happy.

Such being the design of the religion of Jesus, what virtuous man can be its foe? or who can help praying for its universal empire?

The plan of instruction, which Mr. Wright has contemplated, does not appear to be complete; he will probably, therefore, if he meets with encouragement, proceed to a course of moral lectures; which, if executed with judgment and conciseness, will form a valuable addition to the present work. Mo-y.

Art. 23. *An Introduction to the Use of the Globes, for Youth of both Sexes*; particularly designed for Schools and private Teachers. By John Greig. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound. Crosby and Co. 1805.

This small work will be an useful assistant to young people. Some geometrical definitions and constructions are properly prefixed to the geographical part, but several of what the author calls his *astronomical paradoxes* might, in our opinion, have been advantageously omitted. R.W.

Art. 24. *A new Introduction to Arithmetic*. By John Greig. 12mo. 2s. bound. Crosby and Co.

More concise, but not, as far as we are able to discover, more exact or more perspicuous than the generality of books of the same description. Do

Art.

Art. 25. *The Youth's Treasure;* or, a Treatise on Morality, Virtue, and Politeness, enlivened with Anecdotes and Examples. From the French of M. Blanchard. 12mo. 2s. Darton and Harvey.

These conversations abound in practical instruction for young persons, and appear to be successfully designed for the purpose of inculcating lessons of humanity, mutual kindness, and a general sense of moral and religious obligation. Mans.

Art. 26. *The Juvenile Bible:* being a brief Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, in Verse, &c. &c. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Allen.

We cannot flatter the author of this publication, by stating our opinion that his plan is likely to answer his benevolent labours for the improvement of young persons in religious knowlege. Do

Art. 27. *The Telescope;* or moral Views for Children. 12mo. 2s. Darton and Harvey.

The various lessons of virtue, which are inculcated in this little volume, are well adapted to improve the morals, and to cherish the benevolent feelings of young persons. They will find in this collection invitations to industry and application, to an open and ingenuous conduct, to a taste for simple pleasures, to humanity, and to piety. Do

Art. 28. *Exercises on the Globes;* interspersed with some Historical, Biographical, Chronological, Mythological, and Miscellaneous Information: on a new Plan designed for the Use of young Ladies. By William Butler. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Mawman, &c.

So many small books, on subjects described in this title-page, are now submitted to our consideration, that we are not a little puzzled in giving an opinion concerning them that shall be exactly proportional to their merits: we want some scale by which we might at once put down in figures the value of this and of that performance. The present work has undoubtedly merit, and contains (if not *new*) much *useful* information. We prefer a beautiful to a dreary road: but, perhaps, the author has too frequently interspersed his clumps of quotation, and too frequently interrupted the plain course of instruction with the shrubs and flowrets of poetry. R.W.

RELIGIOUS.

Art. 29. *Sacred Hours:* or Extracts for private Devotion and Meditation; comprehending the Psalms arranged and classed under various Heads: together with Prayers, Thanksgivings, Hymns, &c. &c. principally selected from Scripture: the whole intended as a Compendium of Divine Authority, and a Companion for the Hour of Solitude and Retirement. 2 Vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. Boards. Ginger. 1804.

This ample title sufficiently indicates the contents of these Volumes; to the publication of which the compiler has been urged by an earnest desire of promoting the habitual exercise of devout contemplation. Those passages of Scripture are selected which contain sublime descriptions of the Almighty, and which are peculiarly callated for devotion and serious meditation. The Psalms are arranged under the heads of instructive, penitential, supplicatory, thanksgiving, prophetical, historical, and occasional. The Prayers, Hymns, and

pious Addresses, extracted from various modern authors, form no improper supplement to the selections from the O. and N. T.; and the whole constitutes an useful manual of scriptural piety, which the private Christian may use with advantage, and which may afford to the Clergyman occasional help in suggesting topics for public exhortation. Mo-y.

Art. 30. *A Guide to Heaven:* seriously addressed to all who believe the Gospel to be the Word of God. By the Rev. Charles Sleech Hawtry, A. B. Vicar of Widston, Monmouthshire. 8vo. pp. 172. 4s. Boards. Rivingtons. 1805.

With the truly laudable view of promoting the eternal principles of religion, and of inducing Christians to regulate their actions according to the divine standard of the Gospel, this little but important volume is presented to the public. The reverend author makes no attempt to bewilder his readers in the mazes of controversy, but calls the attention of those who profess to believe the Gospel to the numerous and urgent precepts of practical piety which it contains, on the subjects of Forgiveness, Prayer, Covetousness, Temperance, Humility, Justice, Truth, Swearing, Repentance, the Lord's Supper, Charity, Fortitude in Adversity, Conjugal, Parental, and Filial Love, Masters and Servants, Obedience to Governors, and the Conduct of the Clergy.

The passages in the Gospels and Epistles, which relate to these topics, are brought together in one view; to which are subjoined a short application and improvement, in the manner observed by Doddridge in his Family Expositor. D.o

Art. 31. *Sermons chiefly designed to elucidate some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel.* By the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware, Stafford. 12mo. pp. 344. 5s. Boards. Cadell and Davies.

This preacher is of opinion that, 'of every species of composition intruded on the public, Sermons perhaps stand least in need of apology.' We, however, must beg leave to differ from Mr. Cooper. The press has been so inundated with Sermons, that an apology *is* requisite for adding to their number, unless something above mediocrity at least be produced. We find passages in the discourses before us which neatly delineate Christian duty; and Mr. C.'s ardour in supporting what he terms 'evangelical truth' will be acceptable to orthodox readers: but his arguments have often been repeated, and his representations are not peculiarly striking and impressive. He has given one sermon on Christ's *yoke*, and another on Christ's *burden*, as if distinct ideas were intended to be conveyed by our Saviour in these two words; and the volume concludes with a discourse intitled 'Christ the Beloved, and the friend of his people,' on a text from the Song of Solomon, chap. v. 16. D.o

Art. 32. *An Exhortation to the Duty of Catechising:* with Observations on the Excellency of the Church Catechism. By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector of Rempstone. 12mo. 6d. Hatchard.

We cordially agree with Mr. Pearson in the fundamental principles of this exhortation, and applaud the boldness with which he combats those

those who may be termed the *sectaries* of his own church, *i. e.* the zealous Calvinistic Clergy; who, under the self-assumed denomination of *Evangelical Ministers*, are making a schism in the body which threatens serious consequences. Nothing can be clearer than that the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England are *not* Calvinistic; and if any farther demonstration of the fact were necessary than that which Dr Kipling has given in his judicious pamphlet on this subject*, it will be found in the circumstance mentioned by Mr. Pearson, that these Evangelical Ministers object to employ the Church Catechism in the religious education of youth. The motive of their objection is, as far as it goes, a recommendation of the Catechism to all those who wish to have the Deity contemplated as a God of justice and mercy, an object of our love and admiration, which he cannot be on the high Calvinistic scheme.

The Church Catechism is but slightly doctrinal, and is chiefly calculated to impress on the rising generation the practical parts of religion, or to make virtuous and amiable members of society. Mr. P. wishes that it had noticed the constitution of the Christian Church; but is this omission any serious objection? If care were taken to instruct the poor in England, similarly to the practice in Scotland, where every parish has its endowed school, (which this writer recommends,) we should no doubt discern the good effects of it in the improved morals of the poor; for without previous instruction in the first principles of religion, preaching must be altogether nugatory; and it is instruction which Mr. P. means by *catechising*. Mo-y.

Art. 33. *The Lord's Supper considered:* in Two Sermons preached at Perth, Dec. 2, 1802, on the Occasion of the Church assembling in the Tabernacle, commencing the Practice of celebrating that Ordinance every Lord's Day. To which is added an Appendix, concerning the Sin of eating and drinking unworthily. By Robert Little. 12mo. 1s. Ogle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London.

Many judicious remarks are made in these discourses, to explain the true nature of the Lord's Supper, and to obviate the misconceptions which prevail respecting it. The preacher's chief object is the enforcement of weekly communion, as the indispensable duty of all Christians: but, though supported by the practice of the primitive church for a long period, this cannot be said to be expressly enjoined in any of the passages quoted by Mr. Little as containing the scriptural history of the origin of the Lord's Supper. The time and mode of its celebration seem to be left to the good-sense and discretion of Christian societies. In the evangelical accounts, no intimation is given which could direct the periods of its recurrence; and in the passage quoted from St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, (ch. xi. 25.) the word οσακις, *as often*, or *whenever*, though it intimates a something more than an annual communion like the passover, leaves Christian churches at liberty on this point. We would therefore parody the Apostle here; and say, "Let not him that communicates weekly judge him who communicates less frequently." Do

* See Rev. Vol. xl. N. S. p. 438.

POETRY.

Art. 34. *Fables on Subjects connected with Literature.* Imitated from the Spanish of Don Tomas de Yriarte. By John Belfour, Esq. 12mo. pp. 170. Plates. 7s. 6d. in Boards. Richardsons. 1804.

If Mr. Belfour be a faithful imitator, Yriarte has obtained more than his just praise. Most of these fables are deficient in point and spirit; and the poetry, in which they are conveyed to the English reader, is not much calculated to relieve their intrinsic dulness. That our readers, however, may have an opportunity of judging for themselves, we quote the 16th fable, at random:

'THE SPARROW AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

'Tho' wond'rous great is learning's store,
Labour each day adds something more;
Science, rejoic'd, her hoard may view,
Yet time to her brings something new;
Nor is there one whose ample mind,
Howe'er enlarg'd,—howe'er refin'd,—
Tho' toil and knowledge gifts impart—
Can perfect any work of art.
Yet some, in their own judgment wise,
As they advance in life, despise
Those, who their minds presume to teach,
Conceiving nought above their reach!
While they to learning ne'er apply,
But blockheads live and blockheads die.—

'Ye then who pant for useful knowledge,
In war, on travel, or at college,
Oh! never, through excess of pride,
Presume instruction to deride –
Children and fools may teachers spurn,
But wisdom's ne'er too old to learn.—

'As once an organ's sprightly sound,
Delighted all the village round,
A Nightingale, that charm'd the plain,
Follow'd, well pleas'd, the dulcet strain,
"And as the warbler pour'd her throat
Responsive to the minstrel's note,"
A Sparrow, who had heard the lay,
Attentive on her osier spray,
Her rude impervious haunts among,
Thus critized th' enchantress' song.

"It moves my wonder and surprise
That you, a bird so learn'd and wise,
Who far more qualities can boast
Than any of the feathered host,
Should deign a lesson to receive
From one to whom you knowledge give;

For all that tasteful melody
Yon minstrel makes—he learnt from thee;
From thee, whose strains the live long night
Pale melancholy oft delight."—

'To whom, devoid of empty pride,
The tuneful Nightingale replied:—
"Good friend, if to my wood-notes clear
Man lends a due observant ear,
Or marks a turn, or steals a grace,
His talents soon the loss replace;
For as, enamour'd of my lays,
Attention to my notes he pays,
Observes the changes in my strain,
Improv'd I hear them sung again,
And find, corrected by his art,
Superior transport they impart:—
And soon, by music taught, Ill prove
To all the songsters of the grove,
No bird unskill'd, however fine,
Shall boast so sweet a lay as mine."

The introductory remarks, which relate chiefly to the respective characters and merits of antient and modern fabulists, evince a cultivated taste and discriminating criticism. They are from the pen of Okey Belfour, Esq. brother of the Translator. Muir.

Art. 35. *A Poetical Epistle to James Barry, Esq.* containing Strictures upon some of the Works of that celebrated Artist. With an Appendix. By Francis Burroughs, Esq. 8vo. pp. 143. 3s. Carpenter. 1805.

It is not the happy lot of every man who volunteers his services in the cause of slighted genius and virtue, to obtain an inspiration adequate to the expression of his honourable feelings. Highly as we commend Mr. Burroughs's enthusiasm in behalf of that eminent artist Mr. Barry, whose series of pictures on Human Culture decorate the great room of the Society of Arts, &c. in the Adelphi, we cannot say that it is *poetical* enthusiasm; and that the subject which the painter's celebrated performance suggested glows afresh, and obtains additional charms in his verse. We can praise the friend, but we cannot applaud the poet: we cannot receive tame couplets which hobble to a rhime, as genuine offerings of the Muse: we cannot do our duty to the public without protesting against such heroic verse as Mr. B. has here manufactured; verse which will not be flattering to those whom it means to praise. Can the ghost of Mrs. Montague feel any gratitude for this mention of her?

'———— the vestal robe she wore,
That robe celestial, was her constant pride,
She won and wore it ever till she died.'

Or that of the Bard of Avon, by this couplet?

'In headlong rhyme he flows or easy verse,
Sublime or gay, and never trite but terse.'

Or

Or that of Goldsmith, by the following lines?

'Nor mortal sweeter sung or milder wrote
Nor bird so plum'd, had ever such a note;
Such mellow'd tones, and such a tuneful cry,
And such a wing, with which to soar or fly.'

* * * *

'Melodious minstrel!—through each varied scene
You shine alike, and charm, full well I ween.'

Or that of Sir Thomas More, by this epitaph?

'He dying gain'd the crown obtain'd by few,
And death, and sin, and Satan overthrew.'

Antient and modern philosophers, patriots, legislators, poets, artists, &c. are hymned in strains of a similar description, and are brought together in lines in which few (we are persuaded) will look a second time to find them.

The Appendix contains short biographical notices of the several eminent persons mentioned in the Poetical Epistle, with certain notes, in which the author endeavours to elevate his own country [Ireland], to give the Catholics precedence on the score of toleration, and to forward the present object of his Catholic brethren. Having in the poem alluded with grief to the wrongs of Erin, he thus prays to heaven in her behalf:

'Mongst nations give thee, thy *imperial* place;'

and to this line a note is added, in which, after having adverted to Mr. Selden's degradation of Ireland "in his Titles of Honour," by making her kings tributary to those of England, we are informed that 'the *learned* of Europe have by no means considered this kingdom (Ireland) in so humiliating a light. For near 200 years *later* than the period he points out, the ambassadors of England owed their rank and precedence in the *Council of Constance* to the *title* which the popes conferred on their sovereigns, as *Lords of Ireland*. *As representatives* of the King of England, they would not be allowed to take place, or rank, as ambassadors of a NATION; the advocates of France insisting, that, as being conquered by the Romans, again *subdued* by the *Saxons*, who were tributaries of the German empire, and never governed by native sovereigns, they should take place as a *branch* of the empire only; not as a *free nation*: for, they added, it is evident from Albertus Magnus, and Bartholomew Glanville, that the world is divided into three parts; Europe, Asia, and Africa (for America was not then discovered). Europe was divided into four *empires*; the Roman, the Constantinopolitan, the IRISH, and the Spanish. But the English advocates, admitting the force of these allegations, claimed their precedency from Henry's being monarch of *Ireland only*; and it was accordingly granted.' *Acta Concil. Constance.*

'Mr. O'Halloran also quotes an English translation, vol. ii. page 42, &c.'

On turning, however, to the passage in "the History of the Council of Constance," we find the reverse of the assertion made in Mr. B.'s note, on the authority of Mr. O'Halloran. There we read that the attempt

of one of the Proctors of the King of France, to exclude the English from making a Nation in the Council, was received "with a general murmur as a piece of unjust chicanery;" and when the discussion on the controversy between the French and the English was undertaken, so far is England from being regarded as an appendage of Ireland, that *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* are asserted to belong to England. Nothing is said of the English advocates claiming precedency for their monarchs as lords of Ireland *only*: but the account concludes with observing that "the English were maintained in the possession of their right, and made a fifth Nation, as they had formed the fourth before the union of the *Spaniards*."

Mr. B. pays a warm tribute of commendation to the amiable *Penn*, the founder of Pennsylvania, who established a most tolerant code of laws in this new settlement: but he asserts that the honour of being the first to erect a colony composed 'of different denominations of christians, where the laws respecting liberty and property, both civil and religious, were *equally* extended to *all*, and where no particular *sect* was permitted to arrogate to itself peculiar advantages,' belongs to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, a Catholic. The encomium on Lord Baltimore closes with a glance at the condition of his brethren in Ireland:

'Cæcilius Calvert, the father of his province, having lived to enjoy, what few men ever possess; the fruits of the tree his own hand had planted and watered; died in the beginning of 1676, covered with age and reputation, in the *forty-fourth* year of his government On his tombstone ought to be engraven, 'that *while fanaticism deluged the empire*, HE *refused his assent to the repeal of a law, which, in the true spirit of Christianity, gave liberty of conscience to* ALL'!! He and his father were both Roman Catholics.—Would to God that such a benevolent code was universal, and that some modern Calvert could obtain a *patent*, to confer peace and happiness on *four millions* of my distracted countrymen, goaded on to rage and rebellion, in the very teeth of Christianity.'

Such language is not to be applauded for its discretion. We should hence suppose that the Catholics of Ireland were labouring under the most goading restraints; and that their present oppressions justified 'rebellion;' a statement which we must pointedly reprobate. Many of the disabilities under which the Catholics lay are now removed; and the measures which have been adopted in their favour have brought into general discussion the question of the impolicy of imposing civil disqualifications, on religious pretexts: a discussion which may fairly be regarded as a prelude to that equal law which enjoins the same duties, and confers the same privileges, on all the denominations of religious faith. May.

Art. 36. *The Fig-Leaf*, a satirical and admonitory Poem. Dedicated *without* Permission to the Fashionable World. 4to. 1s. Vernor and Hood.

Formerly, it was thought that individuals could be "touched and shamed by ridicule," when they were beyond the reach of serious expostulation: but this period is passed. Now the Fashionable World are indifferent to the opinion of the multitude, and are rather

gratified

gratified than mortified by satire. The "Fig-Leaf" will not alarm the ladies of the present day; who will smile at this rhi ning gentleman's interference, and continue to wear as few leaves as their mother Eve, till Fashion shall command them to be more liberal of their drapery. Supposing, however, that Poetry could plead with the Fair, it must not be such poetry as that before us; many parts of which require a charitable fig-leaf to be put over them. After having taken notice of the pantaloons, the tasselled half boots, and the Spencers of the men, (the last of which are said to be 'just the dandy,' for the purpose, we suppose, of rhiming to 'vastly handy,') the author proceeds to the dress, or want of dress, of the Ladies:

'Excuse me, Ladies! next to you I turn,
Your dress demands particular concern;
Boldly you with unblushing front proclaim
How lost your sex to modesty and shame!
And, should the *stripping rage* much more prevail,
Decorum's self will fling away her veil;
And those restraints, call'd petticoats, discard,
As LEE her *camphor-bag*, fair virtue's guard!
Nay more—'twill soon be burdensome to bear
The pristine *leaf* which mother Eve did wear!
And, since you so much wish t'attract the eye,
(Pardon, ye fair, the muse's prophesy!)
Methinks each buxom damsel will at last
Bid bold defiance to the northern blast;
And throwing off *all* clothing—*useless* gear!
In *puris naturalibus* appear!

'No precedent can match your airy dress,
Which, while so well contriv'd your limbs to bless
With rheums and aches, awakens young Desire;
Lights up the torch of Lust's unholy fire;
And kindles passions not to be suppress,
Th' unruly tyrants of the human breast!
Your want of decency exceeds all bounds,
And surely to your want of sense redounds.

'But lest the ladies deem me unpolite,
And critics say, devoid of proof I write,
See yonder fashionable *Nude* advance,
As if just landed from licentious France,
Where modesty, the sex's glorious pride,
With other virtues, has been laid aside.
Mark well her lace and other costly whims;
The rich *transparency* that shews her limbs;
Those painted elbows, arms and shoulders bare,
Which more than tell us that the nymph is fair;
Her pink silk hose, which, *blushing*, seem to say,
"If *more* you *wish* to *know* of *us*—you *may*!"
With all the flimsy pageantry, so common
In decking out a fashionable woman,

Enough to purchase fifty suits, or more,
Of plain and useful clothing for the poor.'

We cannot think that, in such a satirical poem as this, any reference was requisite to the clothing of Christ and his Apostles; nor that it was necessary to inform us that our Saviour's seamless vest was intended to keep his sacred body from the cold, and to add in a parenthesis,

'(For subject was he both to cold and heat,
Which prov'd him MAN as well as GOD complete.')

Such mixtures of ludicrous and serious ought not to be tolerated. Mo.y.

Art. 37. *Drunken Barnaby's four Journies to the North of England.* 12mo. pp. 197. 7s. Boards. Harding. 1805.

If an easy command of short doggerel rhymes, in monkish Latin, could confer celebrity, this *jeu d'esprit* might rank among works of the first reputation. The Latin is manifestly superior to the English version: but the world could very well dispense with both. At any rate, we think that a few select extracts would have been more acceptable than an entire edition. The sameness of the incidents, which are mostly confined to inebriety and vague amours, soon grows tiresome, or degenerates into disgust. The adventures of each stage are, however, dispatched with becoming brevity; as for example,

'*Veni Leicester ad Campanam,*
Ubi mentem læsi sanam;
Prima nocte mille modis
Flagellarunt me custodes,
Pelle sparsi sunt livores
Meas castigare mores.

'Thence I came to the Bell at Leicester,
Where strong ale my brains did pester;
First night besure I was admitted
By the watchman I was whipped,
Black and blue, like any tetter,
Beat I was to make me better.'

Though we are not such uncourteous critics as to consign the present editor to the *practical* censure of the good town of Leicester, we cannot absolve him from the imputation of retaining the coarse and offensive passages of the former editions, without extenuation or apology.

Some lines, however, may be cited, which are rather witty than licentious. Thus,

'*In progressu boreali,*
Ut processi ab australi,
Veni Banbury, O profanum!
Ubi vidi Puritanum,
Felem farientem furem,
Quod Sabbatho stravit murem.'

'In

'In my progress travelling northward,
Taking farewell of the southward,
To Banbury came I, O profane one!
Where I saw a Puritane one
Hanging of his cat on Monday,
For killing of a mouse on Sunday.'

The half-hanged piper of York is thus oddly commemorated:

'*Ibi tibicen apprehensus*
Judicatus et suspensus,
Plaustro cöaptato furi,
Ubi tibia, clamant pueri?
Nunquam ludes amplius Billie;
At nescitis, inquit ille.
Quod contigerit memet teste,
Nam abscissa jugulo reste,
Utin fossam furcifer vexit,
Semi mortuus resurrexit:
Arce reducem occludit,
Ubi valet, vivit, ludit.'

The translation of these lines yields not in merit to the samples already exhibited.

In page 99, a strange blunder occurs in the translation:

'Fair for beasts at that time fell there,
But I made my *fare* (fair) the cellar.'

Master Barnaby would surely have found the cellar itself a hard morsel, not well adapted to his taste for fluids.

The gravity with which the editor investigates the history of Drunken Barnaby is certainly not less ludicrous than the most laughable parts of the journal. **Muir**

Art. 38. *Things as they were, as they are, and as they ought to be*, a Poem. With an earnest Address to the Land Owners of the United Kingdoms. By Thomas Tovey. 12mo. 4s. sewed. Stewart

The preface to this volume, which occupies one-half of the work, forms a sensible essay on the present state of agriculture, and on the evils which result from the monopoly of land in the hands of a few rich farmers. The author points out the great advantage of dividing farms into small portions; and particularly he remarks on the obvious utility of allowing some allotment of land to the cottages of the Poor.—The Poem, which follows, first describes "Things as they were," or the state of the country in earlier times, when each cottager had the comfort of plenty around his door;—and in the second part are displayed, on the other hand, the evils of "grinding the faces of the poor."—Of the poetry, we cannot speak in terms of high praise. **Man^g.**

Art. 39. *Ruth, a sacred Eclogue; and Tobit, a Poem, with two select moral Tales*; translated from the Works, and preceded by the Life of M. de Florian, Member of the Academies of France, Ma-

drid, and Florence. By S. Maxey. Ornamented with Engravings. 12mo. 5s. boards. Vernor and Hood. 1805.

Instead of translating a translation, we should have advised Mr. Maxey to have followed the example of Dr. Booker *, in a poem on the apocryphal story of Tobit; and, without being a close copyist of the original, so to new form and embellish the whole as to produce something of an epic effect. Had he pursued this course, he would have freed himself from the fetters with which he appears to have been hampered, and his verse would have acquired more beauty and force. We are surprized that he should have followed M. de Florian with such servility as to put into English the line,

'*Fait tomber sur ses yeux un excrément impur.*'

The *muting* anecdote might safely have been spared. Mr. Maxey should have dared to mount on the wing of original conception; and then, we hope, for the credit of his muse, such couplets as these would never have occurred in his pages:

'Words cannot their felicity explain,
Th' angel thought himself in heaven again.'

'Tis him to whom my lovely bride I owe,
'Tis him who has your sight restor'd to you.'

The prefixed life of Florian, abridged from the French memoir, will be acceptable to the English reader: but in this part of the work, Mr. M. has not been sufficiently attentive to correctness. For instance, is the following passage justified by the original? 'The labours of the field also occupied part of his time, and varied his pleasures. When hay-time, harvest, and the autumnal vintage arrived, he associated with the shepherds and shepherdesses in their daily toil.' "*Les travaux de la campagne partageoient aussi ses momens, et varioient ses plaisirs. Quand il avoit fait une bonne action, il parcouroit les prairies de Florian, en se mêlant aux jeux innocens des bergères de cette fertile contrée.*" Here no mention is made of the vintage and the harvest; nor is any season of the year assigned for Florian's intercourse with the sheperds and shepherdesses: but he is said to have joined with them in their innocent sports, whenever his heart was exhilirated by the performance of a good action.

M Florian was born at the castle of Florian, in Languedoc, in 1755, and died of a fever, in 1794, in the 39th year of his age.

Of the select moral tales, subjoined to the poems of Ruth and Tobit, the first, intitled the 'Spanish Courser,' has a very improbable conclusion; and the second, called the 'French Pullet,' may suit the taste of Gallic readers, but we are surprised that Mr. M. should think it adapted to English manners.

Florian might possibly have degraded the Thames by an epithet equivalent to 'foggy;' and a line at p. 106.

'And those beside the foggy Thames,'

induced us to suspect that he had taken this liberty with our beautiful river: but, on turning to the original, we find that he has only styled it "*froid*," cold.

Moy

* See Rev. for May last, p. 102.

Art.

Art. 40. *The poetical Works of the Author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers.* Crown 8vo. pp. 133. 4s. 6d. boards. R. Phillips. 1805.

The editor of these poems is Mr. Almon, the original publisher of them individually; who informs us that, owing to the difficulty of now procuring complete sets, he has often been solicited to reprint a new and uniform edition of the whole. No doubt can be entertained that this publication will be generally acceptable; and that those who relish the humour and pointed satire, displayed in this author's admired poems, will rejoice in an opportunity of possessing the whole in one volume. Mr. Almon has not satisfied the general curiosity, by disclosing the name of the author of the Heroic Epistle. It has been attributed, by many, to Mr. Mason: but it is here asserted in a note, that this report has no foundation; and the author disclaims the "Archæological Epistle" as a production of his pen.—This collection includes the Heroic Epistle, Heroic Postscript, Ode to Pinchbeck, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare, Ode to Sir Fletcher Norton, and the Dean and the 'Squire.

Moy.

HISTORY, &c.

Art. 41. *The Baronetage of England,* or the history of the English Baronets, and such Baronets of Scotland as are of English Families; with genealogical Tables, and Engravings of their armorial Bearings; collected from the present Baronetages, approved Historians, public Records, authentic Manuscripts, well attested Pedigrees, and personal Information. By the Rev. William Betham, Editor of the Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World. 5 vols. 4to. 7l. 10s. boards. Miller, Lloyd, &c. 1801—1805.

This copious title-page is a sufficient indication of the nature of the undertaking. Of the particular motives to it, Mr. Betham thus speaks in the preface: 'Considering that the former compilations of this kind are extremely scarce, that numerous changes have taken place since the last was published, that several creations have been absorbed in higher titles, several extinct; and that, since the time of Wotton's writing, to the end of the year 1800, no less than 262 baronets have been added to the list; that of these many are the representatives of antient families, who have held an important place in the community; many the descendants by collateral or female lines, of those in whom titles have become extinct; and many who have been raised to the dignity by the favour of their sovereign, as a reward for the honourable discharge of civil employment, or important duties performed in the naval or military service of the country; I shall not be deemed presumptuous in saying, that a new and correct English baronetage is an undertaking highly expedient at the present moment; and, if duly executed, worthy the public consideration and favour.'

It is of course impracticable for us to judge of the accuracy of a work of this nature: but Mr. Betham seems to have bestowed great pains and assiduity in collecting materials, and in improving the arrangement

rangement of his predecessors. Biographical particulars of individuals of note are so much connected with general history, that the present compilation is important in this point of view; and though genealogies and descents constitute not the most attractive reading, many events and anecdotes are here intermixed, which occasionally pierce the gloom, and amuse while they inform. From many families, Mr. B. has received the fullest information; and in some instances, perhaps, he has even been too indulgent in his communications. In the article of engravings, also, the liberality of individuals has sometimes decorated the work with ample displays of armorial bearings: but, in general, the coats of arms are represented on a diminished scale, one quarto page containing twenty shields. They are all very handsomely executed.

In the preface to Vol. IV. the editor observes that he had then completed his original undertaking: but that the augmentations of baronets during his progress, and the copiousness of his materials, induce him to add a fifth volume; which contains the baronets of the united kingdom, down to the latest moment of publication, together with a general and comprehensive index, a chronological list of baronets, and *addenda & corrigenda.*

The immense number of dates, names, and circumstances, occurring in a work of this description, must render it impossible to guarantee its perfect correctness; and the fluctuating nature of its subject must be perpetually creating alterations. Making allowances for these considerations, it appears to us that Mr. Betham's Baronetage deserves the countenance with which it has been assisted in its progress, and the reward of public favour in its state of completion.

Mr. B. acquaints his readers that he is preparing for the press, the histories of the baronets of Ireland and Scotland: the former of which he hopes to publish in the spring of 1806, in one volume quarto.

G.2.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Art. 42. *Account of Indian Serpents*, &c. &c. published by order of the East India Directors, under the superintendence of Patrick Russell, M.D. F.R.S. Imperial folio. Vol. II. Part II. 1l. 16s. boards. Nicol.

We announced the former parts of this publication, in M. R. vol. xxvi. N. S. p. 72. and vol. xxxix. p. 432. — In the present fasciculus, we have three of the *Anguis* genus, nine of the *Coluber*, and two of the *Boa*, elegantly figured and coloured, with descriptions and remarks. Some of these are venomous, but many of them are innoxious; and some are reputed dangerous by the natives, in which Dr. R. found no poisonous organs. He observes that the bite of venomous serpents of every age is always in some degree dangerous; and that the bite of a young *Cobra de Capello*, not more than nine inches long, proved fatal to a chicken in a few minutes.

A venomous *Coluber* received from Java, without name or memoranda, (No. 31.) was found to have large laminæ on the head, and scales on the trunk not carinated: of the former of which, the celebrated French naturalist la Cépède had met with no example, except

cept in the *Coluber Naja*, and the *Coluber Hemachate*. Dr. Shaw has marked a third, in the *Coluber Porphyriacus* from New Holland.

The *Boæ*, here described, do not resemble the far-famed *Boa Constrictor*, being small and harmless. G. 2.

Art. 43. *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel.* By W. Roxburgh, M.D. Vol. II. Fasciculus IV *. Folio. 3l. 10s. coloured. 1l. 1s. plain. Nicol.

With equal care and splendour, this work continues to be offered to the botanical reader; and a valuable treat it will furnish, to those who can afford the purchase. In this fasciculus, we find the subsequent plants:

Justicia Montana.
——— *Pulchella.*
Gratiola Monnieria.
——— *Grandiflora.*
Utricularia Stellaris.
Rottboellia Corymbosa.
——— *Perforata.*
Gisekia Pharnaceoides.
Sanseviera Zeylanica.
Damasonium Indicum.
Symphorema Involucratum.
Laurus Involucrata.
Atragene Zeylanica.
Cyrilla Aquatica.
Hibiscus Cannabinus.
Dalbergia Volubilis.
——— *Scandens.*
Crotalaria Juncea.
Hedysarum Bupleurifolium.
Indigofera Linifolia.
Xanthocymus Pictorius.
Terminalia Chebula.
——— *Bellerica.*
Mimosa Eburnea.
——— *Octandra.*

The leaves of the *Sanseviera Zeylanica* contain a number of fine strong longitudinal white fibres, of which the natives make their bow-strings; and of which Dr. R. thinks the fine line is made which is called China grass, used for fishing-lines, fiddle-strings, &c. The pulp of the leaves also yields a fine clean flax, and two annual crops of leaves may be obtained in good seasons. Altogether, Dr. R. is of opinion that this plant would be very valuable for culture.

The *Crotalaria Juncea* affords hemp to the natives, and very nourishing food for their milch cows.

Xanthocymus Pictorius produces apples little inferior in taste to many English apples, and, if meliorated by culture, Dr. R. conjectures, would prove delicious. While green, they copiously yield a gum resembling *Gummi Guttæ*, which makes 'a pretty good water-colour, either by itself as a yellow, or in mixture with other colours, to form green, &c.'

Timber of considerable size is procured from the *Terminalia Chebula*; and the outer coat of the fruit is much used by chintz-printers and dyers: its astringency serving to fix the colours of the latter, and enabling the painters to give better defined outlines to their figures. Dr. R. has also, with this outer coat and salt of steel, made a good and durable ink.—Galls are found on the leaves of this tree, with which, and alum, the best and most lasting yellow is dyed; and, in conjunction with ferruginous mud, a black is procured from them.

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* See Rev. Vol. xxxiv. N.S. p. 310, and xxxix. p. 211.

They

They are very astringent; and the Dr. apprehends that they are the same with the drug introduced into England under the name of Bengal Beans, *Fabæ Bengalenses*, and much recommended for that quality.—The larva of a coccus, or chermes, also occurs on the leaves; which are replete with a bright rich yellow colour. Dr. R. thinks that, if these insects could be collected in quantities, they might prove as valuable as the cochineal insect.

A systematical Index to Vol. II. is given with this Number.

G.2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Art. 44. *A Key to the Apostolic Writings*, by John Taylor, D.D. abridged; with a preliminary Dissertation on the Scriptures of the New Testament. By Thomas Howe. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson. 1805.

From the manner in which St. Peter speaks of the Epistles of his brother apostle St. Paul, we may fairly infer that they require to be perused with attention; and that, without a key, ordinary readers will be liable to misapprehend their meaning. Perceiving the errors which prevailed among Christians from a misconception of the terms employed in the argumentative parts of Scripture, Dr. Taylor prefixed to his *Paraphrase on the Epistle to the Romans* an Essay, in which he endeavoured fully "to explain the Gospel-scheme, and the principal words and phrases which the Apostles have used in describing it;" and the very judicious and satisfactory manner, in which this learned divine conducted his undertaking, recommended it to the perusal of those who were solicitous of obtaining a clear and rational view of scripture doctrine. The intelligent mind of the Bishop of Landaff appreciated its value, and inserted it among the tracts which he selected for the use of theological students in the University. Excepting, however, in this instance, it has never been published separately from the paraphrase; and we regard Mr. Howe as having been very usefully employed in not only exhibiting it as a detached publication, but in freeing it from that perplexity which appertains to it in its original form, and by which it becomes tiresome to common readers. His abridgement is indeed executed with care and ability; and the whole is so well concatenated as to afford a complete idea of Dr. Taylor's scheme, and to supersede the necessity of having recourse to the original essay. Dr. Taylor's mode of explaining the words *Election*, *Justification*, *made Sinners*, *made righteous*, &c. might have led him to a different statement of the doctrine of atonement, from that which is to be found in the 8th chapter; in which Mr. Howe admits that some obscurity exists, though he does not consider himself as warranted in presenting the subject in another point of view.

The preliminary dissertation includes short remarks on the histories of the N. T., on the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, on the prophecies contained in the N. T., and on the apostolic Epistles. It forms a suitable introduction to the essay which Mr. Howe has abridged, is a proof that he has perused the Scriptures with a reflecting mind, and will no doubt be very acceptable to many pious readers.

May

Art. 45. *A Dissertation on the best Means of civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India*, and of diffusing the Light of the Christian Religion through the Eastern World. By Francis Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. 4to. 3s. Mawman. 1805.

Though prophecy teaches us to anticipate the universal extension of the Gospel, and though its superior excellence, compared with every other religious system, will induce all benevolent minds to desire the acceleration of its triumphs, it must be confessed that at present enormous difficulties obstruct its progress, and that we cannot as yet penetrate the methods by which Providence will ultimately accomplish the purposes of Grace. The good Christian can much more easily pray for the conversion of the unbelieving world, than project feasible plans for its accomplishment. We hear and read indeed much on this subject, but what has been done? Europeans, in their intercourse with the negroes of Africa, with the savages of America, and with the more civilized yet superstitious natives of populous Asia, have by their conduct reflected so little credit on the religion which they professed, that antipathy against rather than veneration for the Christian Religion must have been excited in the bosoms of the natives. Is it likely that the work of proselytism will succeed in our hands; or that a few missionaries, however active and conscientious, will be able to counteract the impression made on the inhabitants of the East by our general system of conduct? Providence, it is true, can bring good out of evil, and turn the interested speculations of commerce, and the bloody marches of ambition, to purposes which did not enter into the contemplation of the original actors; and so far we may hope that the Empire, which we have established in India, will be made subservient to the diffusion of the Light of the Christian Religion over that part of the world: though, perhaps, any measures now particularly directed to that end will prove abortive. Mr. Wrangham, with all his zeal for the advancement of true religion, is aware that the English in India are aukwardly situated for preaching the Gospel. He admits that 'in our intercourse with this unhappy country we have been hitherto anxious to increase the number, rather than to promote the welfare of our subjects; that there are on record numerous instances of mercantile and military abuse, and of peculators who have desolated her streets with famine, and drenched her fields with blood;' yet he ventures to hope that we shall make them ample compensation for the enormous evils which we have occasioned. With poetic boldness he predicts that 'from our commerce they will obtain affluence, from our manners civilization, from our instruction manliness and independence. A certain portion of our spirit of freedom will be diffused under all the disadvantages of climate, over the plains of Hindostan; and the divine genius of the Gospel will confer emancipation on millions, who are now groaning under the heavy yoke of Brahminical superstition.' If they are not to taste the genius of the Gospel till they are enriched by our commerce, we fear that their conversion is at a remote distance.

Among the measures recommended by Mr. W. for the advancement of true religion in Hindostan, are the destruction of the predominancy

dominancy of the Hindoo priesthood, and the establishment of a Christian Cast or tribe. We shall make no other comment on this curious project, than to ask what service has been rendered to Prosyletism in Ireland by destroying the predominance of the Catholic Clergy, and erecting a Protestant Cast? Is not more zeal than discretion apparent in such advice? After having sketched the civil and religious wretchedness of Hindostan, Mr. W. might console himself with the outline of improvement which he has traced, and with hailing, in a style of poetic fervour, her dawning glories: but we must consider his Dissertation as displaying amiable enthusiasm rather than sound judgment.

It appears that this essay also, as well as Mr. W.'s poem noticed in our number for May last, was written in competition for the prizes lately proposed on these subjects at Cambridge, and was likewise unsuccessful. Mr. W. therefore may say that the choice of the subject rested not with him: but the arguments are his own, and of the theme itself he is the parent by adoption.

Art 46. *Two Masonic Addresses*, delivered in the Lodge of Freedom, No. 89, Gravesend, December 27th, 1803, being the Anniversary of the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, by Brother Killick, R. W. M.; and Brother John Bryan, I. W. Published at the Request of the Lodge. 8vo. 1s. Asperne. 1804.

Of these two addresses, the first, which is also the shortest, seems to be the best; and it receives a considerable share of respect from its companion. From each of these harangues, we are led to conclude that Masonry and Virtue are the same; and that the former may be styled, 'if the phrase is allowable, the agriculturist of the human mind,—whose aim is to enrich it with stores of knowlege, both useful and ornamental,—between whom and religion there is a close connection.' Since such are the spirit and purpose of a Masonic lodge, we cannot wonder that Brother Bryan unites with his Superior in earnest exhortations to his brethren to appear as champions in its cause, in opposition to all profligacy of conduct, and to all infidelity respecting divine revelation:—'If that sacred volume, which is most deservedly styled, by way of just pre-eminence, *The Book*, is to be considered as a fable, what, I would ask, is to become of all that is dear and valuable to *Masons?*—nay, to all *mankind?*'

Art. 47. *Galerio and Nerissa*, including original Correspondence, the History of an English Nobleman and Lady; several poetical Effusions, and a few domestic Anecdotes. 8vo. 4s. Boards. Jordan and Co.

It may be doubted whether readers in general will be much interested by the subject of this correspondence: but some will be occasionally affected by the events which occur, and will give way to emotions of tenderness and compassion. The incidents, the author informs us, are not the idle fiction of the moment, but a faithful relation of well-authenticated facts; and the period, to which they are said to belong, is the latter part of the reign of James the Second. Whether they may be deemed real or fictitious, it is but justice to the writer to state that he has not attempted, as is too often the case,

by gross improbabilities or licentious descriptions, to disturb the imaginations or corrupt the hearts of his readers.

The poems, which are subjoined to the letters, are in many instances agreeable and well written compositions of the kind, though various errors and defects occurred to our notice. Man.

Art. 48. *Observations on the West-India Dock Salaries*, in a Letter addressed to Randle Jackson, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 1s. Stockdale.

This writer contends that the honour and patronage attached to the situation ought to satisfy the Directors of the West-India Docks for their trouble, without pecuniary remunerations in the form of salaries. It is true that the Bank and East-India Directors have salaries: but the Dock Directors must not, it is hinted, presume to quote such high authorities. 'Masters only of one solitary million, (says the author of this letter,) it ill behoves us to assimilate ourselves to the makers of money and the rulers of men.' Moy.

Art. 49. *A calm Appeal to the Consciences of the Bank Directors.* By Henry White, seventeen Years a Clerk in the Bank of England. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Morton.

When appeals are made to the public, complaining of personal injury, the whole of the case should be most fully stated. Mr. White has not explained the supposed ground of his dismission from the service of the Bank Directors; he only avers his *honour* and *integrity*; which perhaps no individual calls in question. We shall not hazard the slightest conjecture respecting the nature of this gentleman's offence, but we feel for him on the score of mortification and pecuniary loss; and we hope that the Bank Directors, whether they be or be not moved by his calm appeal, will attend to the hints of a public nature which he has suggested: particularly to that which respects the affixing a mark on every person's transfer who is selling stock, if any dividend remains due on it; and that the person be asked whether he has received the same; for it often happens that stock is sold, when the dividend due previously to the transfer is never received, the individual ignorantly supposing that it belonged to the person to whom the stock is transposed. Do.

Art. 50. *A Letter to the Rev. George Burder*, occasioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amusements; preached at the Thursday Evening Lecture, Fetter-Lane, Jan. 10, 1805. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Symonds.

Art. 51. *Postscript to the Letter to the Rev. George Burder*, occasioned by his Appendix to his Sermon on Lawful Amusements. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Symonds. 1805.

Temporary relaxation from business being as necessary to maintain the vigour of our faculties, as the unstringing of the bow to preserve its elasticity, amusements (abstractedly considered) cannot be pronounced either unlawful or immoral. Like many other things, however, they are not only capable of being abused, but are in fact greatly perverted. The preacher, when he adverts to this subject, is bound to discriminate between the use and the abuse of amusements, and should offer directions by which our morals may be protected in the hours of relaxation:

relaxation: but he is no more justified in loose and general declamations against amusements than against the ordinary callings of life; for these, like the former, are capable of being prosecuted to a vicious excess. On this ground, the author of the Letter and Postscript before us joins issue with Mr. Burder; to whom we recommend the consideration of these sensible hints. Ground for reprehension certainly exists in our theatrical exhibitions, which it should be the study of those who preside over and control them to remove: but it is absurd to contend that the pleasures which result from the drama are incompatible with the duties of a Christian.—The Letter-writer's object is to expostulate with the preacher on his narrow and gloomy views of religion; to induce him to be more liberal and temperate in his censures; and to convince him that admonition, in order to its being really persuasive and useful, must be the result of good sense. Mo.

Art. 52. *Typographical Marks, used in correcting Proofs, explained and exemplified;* for the Use of Authors. By C. Stower, Printer. 8vo. 1s. Longman and Co.

In a concise form, and at a cheap rate, Mr. Stower has given to young authors some useful advice on the mode of correcting Proofs, of which they are generally very ignorant, and by which ignorance the Printers are often much incommoded: but he should have also apprized them that there is such a book as the Printer's Grammar, where all the information contained in his pamphlet is to be found. Mr. Stower has indeed exemplified the application of the typographical marks in an annexed plate, which is a more specific mode than the Printer's Grammar exhibits. Do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Constant Roader informs us that, in consequence of our suggestion, in the account of the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*, 'preparations have for some time been making, on an extensive scale, for publishing a work in which, though provision is made for other interesting matters, the *Natural Sciences*, and their relations to Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, &c. will be primary objects of attention.' He adds that no labour will be spared in collecting every useful fact of foreign or domestic intelligence; and that the size of the work will be according to our recommendation in reviewing Sonnini's Dict. of Nat. History, namely, 8vo. with 4to plates.—We have not yet obtained the additional *livraison* of the *Dict. des Sciences Naturelles*, mentioned by our correspondent.

We have received a letter from Professor Leslie, acquainting us that he did not see Count Rumford's statement respecting his Experiments on Heat, inserted in our last month's Correspondence, time enough to enable him to reply to it in this Review: but that his intention is to prepare an answer for publication in our October number.

It does not occur to us that we have made any promise on the subject to which our correspondent at Manchester refers.

*** The APPENDIX to VOL. XLVII. of the M. R. is published with this Number.

8, 20,
Errors, p. 30, 48, 61, 77, 104.